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ALFONSIN APPEALS FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

PY100048 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin last night made a call for "national reconciliation" and warned that the nation is "in true danger." Speaking at the opening session of the church laymen's congress, the president said "reconciliation is a concrete way of defending life, and we will defend life with all of our will and all of our heart. We believe Argentina must once and for all secure a rational mechanism for living together to put an end to the cycles of terrorism and repression."

Alfonsin spoke of the ideal of Latin American unity, referring specifically to the impending agreement with Chile on the Beagle Channel border dispute. He said the Radical administration advocates a North-South dialogue and described the government's foreign policy and based on the principle that "the peoples are sacred for the peoples." [as published]

Comments on Area Unity

PY091940 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] President Alfonsin has asserted that the Argentine Government is stable and that (?institutional) violence in Argentina has been politically and historically defeated.

The Chilean magazine CAUCE today published an interview with the Argentine chief executive that was disseminated in Buenos Aires by an international news agency. Alfonsin advocated greater unity among the Latin American countries, and he pointed out that it is not a matter of just rejecting U.S. imperialism. All Latin Americans, and particularly the Argentines, he added, must prevent the superpowers from using the territory of Latin America as a battlefield.

Alfonsin expressed his belief that the Latin American people must be aware of this problem and tell the United States: Look, we do not argue that you cannot protect your interests, but U.S. security cannot be tied to a policy of fascist friends and totalitarian enemies, to the presence of military governments, or to underdevelopment.

BEAGLE TREATY SIGNING DATES STILL IN DOUBT

PY100104 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Although Foreign Minister Dante Caputo yesterday pointedly denied a date had been set for his trip to Rome to initial the agreement with Chile on the Beagle Channel border dispute, reliable diplomatic sources insisted on confirming earlier press reports that Caputo would fly off next Monday or Tuesday. Marcelo Delpech, the head of the Argentine delegation to the Vatican for Beagle negotiations, as well as other members of his team, will travel tomorrow to conclude the drafting of the treaty, the sources said.

Vice President Victor Martinez, for his part, said no date had been set for the plebiscite on the treaty, announced months ago and originally scheduled for late September, emphasizing that "Congress will have the final say" on the issue. Martinez, who spoke at the airport prior to leaving for Panama, where he will attend the presidential inauguration of Nicolas Barletta, said he would speak out in favour of Argentine rights over the Malvinas Islands.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said if the people disapprove of the treaty in the plebiscite, "the government will have to heed that position and take steps in the same direction."

Caputo, who spoke after a ceremony at which Algerian Ambassador Djelloul Khatib presented his credentials, also said the text of the treaty would not be released until it is signed.

In Santiago, diplomatic sources said the border treaty would be signed by the Argentine and Chilean presidents at the Christ the Redeemer monument on the mountainous border between both countries, on the Mendoza-Santiago Road, and not in the Vatican. An Argentine Foreign Ministry source, however, described the report as "speculative."

Retired Admiral Isaac Rojas said recent government advertisements on the geography of the Beagle area are "full of false and tendentious information."

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO CANCEL RUGBY PLAYERS' VISAS

PY091800 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1530 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has decided to intervene directly in the problem posed by the presence of two South African rugby teams in the country, and has considered the possibility of cancelling the players' visas under an immigration rule that forbids South Africans to participate in sports contests, a Foreign Ministry source reported this morning.

Caputo had a phone talk with Sports Secretary Rodolfo O'Reilly who informed the minister that the South Africans, when they applied for their visas had signed an affidavit that they were not to engage in sporting contests in Argentina.

In view of the uneasiness caused by the presence of the South Africans in the country, and the protest of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that was sent through the United Nations, the Foreign Ministry has decided "to take urgent action on this question."

Government officials are critical of the apparent "plot by the Argentine rugby authorities who are doing nothing to cancel the games with the South Africans." The Foreign Ministry was also informed that the South African rugby players took "deceptive steps" in requesting their visas at the Pretoria Consulate. A source told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "the players came one by one on different days, requesting visas for commercial purposes and other reasons, thus diverting the attention and control of the immigration officials at the time of their entry in the country."

The presence of two rugby teams from South Africa in Argentina, the condemnation by the OAU, and the apparent "passivity" of some government sectors have created concern in the Foreign Ministry, which might adopt an "urgent measure" regarding this problem.

Communique Issued

PY091815 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1707 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (DYN) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon released a communique ratifying its repudiation of apartheid in South Africa, and letting it be understood that "the visit to Argentina" of those rugby players of the Adellars and Defense teams from South Africa "will be canceled" if it is found that they entered Argentina with tourist visas.

The text of the communique reads as follows:

The Foreign Relations and Worship Ministry informs the public that any South African citizen who has entered Argentina on a tourist visa (Article 38 of Decree 4418-65) has signed at an Argentine consulate an affidavit committing himself not to participate in any sporting competition or exhibition, whether as an amateur or as a professional, as well as not to involve himself in any activity related to sports, otherwise his visa will be canceled in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions.

"Consequently, those who may have violated the terms of the affidavit will have their visas to visit the country canceled. Argentina thus manifests its firm condemnation of the apartheid policy as a form of violation of human rights. Argentina, which has traditionally supported the UN on questions of human rights, reaffirms once more its unqualified support for the UN actions against all forms of discrimination."

CHIEF OF STAFF COMMENTS ON RETURN FROM U.S.

PY081756 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1429 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (TELAM) -- The chief of the Joint Staff, General Julio Fernandez Torres, has stated that the Armed Forces are subordinate to civilian rule and that we do not have any alternative but to never again take over the government. Gen Fernandez said this at Ezeiza irport upon returning from the United States where, at the invitation of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, he held technical and professional contacts with military leaders.

"I was in Tampa, near MacDill Air Force BAse, where the joint staff of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is headquartered," Lt Gen Fernandez stated, on what constituted the first contact between the armed forces of the two countries after the Malvinas conflict. "My purpose was to get acquainted with the functioning and modus operandi of a joint staff that is really effective," Lt Gen Fernandez added. "We do not have enough experience on joint functioning of the Armed Forces. All it takes is to recall what happened during the Malvinas war," Lt Gen Fernandez added. Fernandez Torres was met at MacDill by Lieutenant General Robert C. Kingston and by General Wallace H. Nutting.

Asked about the criticism aroused by his trip, Fernandez Torres considered that such criticism comes from left-wingers. He said: I am only concerned about the government's opinion. The president of the Republic and the defense minister are the ones who authorized my trip; it was not a personal decision. "The Armed Forces are subordinate to the civilian rule. This is instilled in the blood of every one of its members. We do not have any alternative but to never again take over the government," Gen Fernandez Torres stated.

Concerning his activities at MacDill, Gen Fernandez stated that they involved classes, briefings, and lectures on several matters related to forces specialized in rapid deployment. Some of these things may be applied in Argentina, but by adapting them to our reality, not copying them. That is one of the mistakes we have made and we must not make again, Fernandez said.

According to Gen Fernandez's statements, no joint exercise with the U.S. Army is foreseen.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES

PY060110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (TELAM) -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today stated that his government does not want any misunderstandings with Argentina regarding the activity of Polish fishing vessels in the exclusion zone established by the United Kingdom in the South Atlantic Ocean.

At a press conference today at the Polish Embassy in Buenos Aires, Olszowski said that he wanted to reach an agreement with Argentina on this issue, understanding the government's reluctance to grant permission for fishing in the South Atlantic waters. He added that during the talks he held with Argentine officials they agreed on the formation of joint fishing companies for mutual benefit.

Asked about international policy issues, Olszowski gave his opinion that talks between the United States and the Soviet Union could lead to an easing of world tension. He added that his country hopes for the establishment of the best possible relations between the two superpowers. As on other occasions during his visit, the Polish foreign minister spoke in harsh tones on the reunion of the two Germanys. He stated that the FRG's desire to break the Yalta and Postdam Agreements is pure revanchism. Regarding disarmament, Olszowski stressed the agreement of points of view with the Argentine Government, and added that Poland wants to concretely deepen all political, economic, cultural, and scientific ties between the two countries.

Supports Falklands Claim

PY072010 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski restated his government's support for the Argentine position on the Malvinas Islands conflict with Britain and admitted the possibility that bilateral barter trade agreements could be signed between Poland and Argentina. The minister, in a press conference yesterday winding up his five-day visit, also admitted that Polish trawlers had been fishing in the exclusion zone waters around the Malvinas. Poland "does not want misunderstandings" with Argentina and "wants to reach an agreement with respect to that," he said.

Olszowski said that during his meeting with Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun the possibility arose of sending an Argentine trade mission to Poland sometime soon. He also showed interest in installing a sulfur processing plant in Salta and in buying agricultural products and wood from Misiones.

FRG'S BRANDT MEETS GRINSPUN, CONGRESSMEN

PY072015 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt met separately yesterday with Justicialist Party leader Italo Luder and Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo as well as attending a luncheon in his honour that drew Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, numerous congressmen, and union leaders. Before leaving for Lima last night, Brandt told a press conference that Argentina "needs all the help possible, despite its previous mistakes," to overcome its foreign debt crisis.

Luder, the Peronist presidential candidate in the 1983 elections, called on Brandt to urge the leaders of industrialized nations "not to transfer their economic crises to the periphery countries."

Members of the Mothers group met with Brandt as well, stating their view that a bicameral human rights committee should be created in Congress to investigate the "dirty war" excesses. The former chancellor was hosted by the West German Embassy at a lunch which was attended by Grinspun, Senator Adolfo Gass, CGT Secretary-General Jorge Triaca, and Deputy Julio Barbaro, among others.

JUSTICIALIST SPLIT IN BUENOS AIRES WIDENS

PY081252 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Oct 84 p 17

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- A split in the Justicialist Party in Buenos Aires Province appeared to have widened yesterday when just over half the number of delegates reportedly attended a party congress called by provincial bass Herminio Iglesias. Dissidents led by former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero claimed the congress in Lanus was a failure and lacked a two-thirds quorum to reform the party charter. Eyewitnesses said a count at the start of the congress showed only 350 of the 664 delegates had turned up and reports from other parts of the province said the dissidents were holding meetings in several places to stress their boycott of the congress. The dissidents also called for internal elections to choose a new leadership in the province and economist Eduardo Setti condemned Lower House member Norberto Imbelloni for an unprintable epithet he used against President Raul Alfonsin, which reports said even shocked delegates attending the congress.

Sides Trade Charges

PY100059 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Buenos Aires Peronists continued their infighting yesterday as less divided party colleagues commemorated the 89th birthday of late President Juan Domingo Peron. Ex-Economy Minister Cafiero and economist Eduardo Setti renewed their attacks on provincial party leader Herminio Iglesias, while Lomas de Zamora Mayor Eduardo Duhalde said court charges were filed claiming that last Saturday's party congress called by Iglesias "didn't even get the half-plus-one of the delegates needed to reach a quorum."

Duhalde added that party leadrers who claimed 349 of the 668 delegates attended could be taken to court for "misrepresentation of the facts in a public context." Last night Judge Guillermo Fragant led a raid on the office of the notary public in charge of documenting the presence of the 349 delegates. The judge found that the number of delegates present at the congress was less than 300, dissident Peronist Manuel Torres reported.

Setti and Cafiero demanded that internal elections be held immediately, arguing that Iglesias' mandate expires on October 30. The anti-Iglesias Peronists base their case on Article 47 of the party statutes, which calls for internal polls one year after national elections. But Iglesias yesterday repeated his claim that the current leadership will serve out a two-year term expiring on August 14, 1985. Pro-Iglesias Peronists cite another statute article which states party posts are to be for two-year terms.

Electoral Judge Hector de la Serna recently ruled that Article 47 would be considered legally valid, and the inability of Iglesias to persuade two-thirds of all congress delegates to agree to reform the party statute and confirm his position places his leadership in serious danger.

National Deputy Norberto Imbelloni -- in statements made from Asuncion, Paraguay, where he and Deputies Hector Maya, Luis Sobrino Aranda, and Jorge Connolly attended a ceremony marking Peron's birthday -- yesterday again denied he had insulted President Raul Alfonsin and instructed a party lawyer to present the denial to the Interior Ministry.

Meanwhile, mainstream Peronists headed by journalist Juan Carlos Rousselot honoured their leader with a visual show of the late president's most famous speeches, while Lanus Mayor Manuel Quindimil formally renamed Valentin Alsina Avenue Presidente Juan Domingo Peron Avenue.

The National Justicialist Board is expected to today decide on who will speak at the October 17 "Loyalty Day" rally to be held at Atlanta Stadium.

Setti Discusses Issues

PY091440 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Justicialist Party member Eduardo Setti interviewed by Roberto Maidana on 9 October in Buenos Aires -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Maidana] Today we are honored with the visit of Eduardo Setti, an outstanding member of the Justicialist Party. Good evening, Mr Setti.

[Setti] Good evening, Mr Maidana; how are you?

[Maidana] I am, as I expect many are, very interested in learning what happened, and how it happened, at the Justicialist Party congress held here in Buenos Aires Province last weekend, and this is not a play on words.

[Setti] Well, it is no secret that Herminio Iglesias' leadership has been questioned, and that an uncontainable wave of demands for changes arose as of 30 October 1983 when the Peronist Party was defeated in the district where it has traditionally been the leading party. This demand for change was met by the leadership with an attempt to amend the party's statutes so that their terms in office might be extended and the direct voting system eliminated. This issue, on which we have been laboring, was rejected by a number of congressmen. We have toured the province trying to organize an alliance, one which had previously been destroyed, and found this situation, which was repudiated by most congressmen.

[Maidana] In sum, could you give us some concrete figures?

[Setti] On the day of the congress we had already collected the signatures of 306 congressmen from the various electoral districts. Moreover, a great number of congressmen had informed us that they would not attend the congress; therefore, their names were not included on our list. On the other hand it was stated that 343 congressmen had attended the congress, but it seems that today this was denied and it was proven by police investigations that only 293 congressmen were at the meeting when its minutes were closed. As a consequence this number of persons does not represent the minimum necessary quorum, 51 percent of the congressmen, to hold a meeting. As a consequence I would say that the success of our initiative goes beyond our own expectations.

[Maidana] And now what?

[Setti] As you know, during the press conference held last Thursday when I returned from the United States, I explained what was going to happen next and on that occasion requested that a call for elections be made. We ratified this through a communique issued last Saturday in which we appealed to the maturity of the current leaders, asking them to understand and call immediate elections. If this does not happen the party's provincial leadership will be without a leader in any case as of 30 October, in compliance with Article 47 of the current party statutes. Therefore, somehow or other there will be elections and the Peronists of Buenos Aires Province will vote.

FIGUEIREDO DELIVERS ADDRESS TO NATION ON ENERGY

PY100132 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 9 Oct 84

[President Joao Figueiredo address to the nation on 9 October from Brasilia -- recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] ...The world began to suffer from the effects of the first oil shock. During the 30 years prior to this shock, Brazil, the same as any other country, experienced the euphoria of accelerated development, which was made possible by low-cost energy and low oil prices.

But this came to an end. During the 1970's, the price of a barrel of oil increased from $2 to $12. It was the first shock to be felt from the oil sector. Then, at the beginning of my tenure, we received the second shock, with the price of oil going up to $32 per barrel. This shock strangled economic development and the financial sector of the entire world.

From Brazil the oil shock was serious. At the beginning of my tenure, 5 years ago, Brazil was using more than 1 million barrels of oil a day, and it was only producing approximately 160,000 barrels.

Brazil depended on imported oil for more than 80 percent of its needs. With the increase in the price of oil it was impossible to import the same quantity of oil. And, without oil, wihout this source of energy, the Brazilian economy ran the risk of coming to a stop.

Therefore, I gave top priority to the energy development plan. It was necessary to increase the production of our own oil, finish the hydroelectric projects and, in view of the reality that we were facing, increase the use of alternative energy sources to thus substitute oil with alcohol.

This is why I want to talk about oil in the first place. It is worth pointing out that in 1979 our overall exports amounted to $15 billion, and that of this total, the country spent $6.7 billion to import fuels. In 1981 our overall exports increased to $23.3 billion, and the import of fuels to $11.3 billion.

Therefore, we were spending approximately one-half of our income to import oil. In 1983 we were able to reduce our expenditures on oil imports to $6.8 billion.

This is what I wanted to tell the nation. What did we do, how did we face the energy problem? Everything that we do in our daily activities depends on the energy resources within our reach. Energy is needed for everything: for light bulbs and for the vehicles that take us to work and that we use for recreation. It is to be found on ranches, in factories, our places of work, schools, and hospitals. The lack of energy paralyzes a country, stops progress, and maintains poverty.

In any country there are regions that have energy and therefore they are rich, but there are also regions that do not have energy and therefore they cannot overcome poverty.

Brazil had oil deposits and hydroelectric potential. Most of the oil that we could exploit was in the continental shelf at considerable depths. Without a proper organization, without technology, without an infrastructure, and without investments that would allow us to exploit our resources, Brazil remained a poor country that was dependent on imported energy, that is, on oil.

We managed to overcome this situation due to a gigantic national effort developed over the past 20 years. Petrobras, Eletrobras, and the alcohol program have been the main instruments that the federal government has used to attain this task.

While our oil problem was there, it was useless to even think of increasing (?the number of jobs and oil production).

Petrobras intensified its efforts, its research, and its production. It erected and developed its own system for (?the early exploitation) of wells, so that it has been possible to use the oil brought in by the sea platforms much earlier than with normal methods.

Between 1979 and 1984, Petrobras succeeded in raising oil production levels from 160,000 barrels per day to more than 500,000 barrels per day. Today, our oil production surpasses our imports.

This effort continues, and we are discovering and exploiting new deposits at an increasing rate. With these results, Petrobras has placed itself as the world's sixth largest oil enterprise, and it supplies oil to all Brazilian districts through more than 20,000 filling stations throughout the nation.

With the same objective of guaranteeing the energy supply for economic activities and of reducing our dependence on imported oil, we developed the nation's alcohol program. In a little over 5 years, this program has raised the national alcohol production level to more than 9 billion liters a year. This is equivalent to more than 138,000 barrels of oil per day. This means that our current alcohol production is equivalent to the total Brazilian oil output in 1979.

We have developed our own technology in order to use alcohol as a fuel. This technology has been applied in the production of new motors, cars, trucks, and tractors. The alcohol program has also allowed us to reduce our oil imports and to create thousands of jobs, particularly in rural areas.

Together, the Brazilian oil and alcohol industries kept our car industry, our tractor industry, and our engines operating, thus guaranteeing jobs for hundreds of thousands of metalworkers.

In many countries the indispensable energy needed for running houses, industries, schools, hospitals, businesses, and farms is produced with oil. But fortunately, Brazil has at its disposal an immense energy potential.

At this time I will list those hydroelectric plants in which the government has invested: Itumbiara, Santiago, Sobradinho, Sao Afonso, and (Nova Banhandava). All of these hydroelectric plants are producing energy for Brazilians throughout the country.

In October, the president of Paraguay and I will open the second phase of the Itaipu hydroelectric plant, which will yield over (?700,000) kw to be used in industrial and agricultural production in the south-central region of the country. Once other phases that are pending are completed with the installation of other turbines, the Itaipu plant will yield a total of 12 million kw.

On November, I will inaugurate the Itucurui hydroelectric plant, which will generate 4 million kw in its first phase for the north and northeastern regions of the country. Through it, Brazilians will at last be able to establish an industrial (?center) in the region so they can exploit the immense resources of the Carajais and thus offer job opportunities, training, and better salaries to the people of the northeastern and northern regions.

If the Itucurui hydroelectric plant were not finished on schedule, the northeastern region by now would probably be confronting problems caused by a lack of energy.

A modern country cannot disregard any source of energy, and therefore it must master the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes if it does not want to jeopardize its technological development.

Therefore, I have decided to continue the nuclear energy program. In this regard, like other countries, we confronted serious problems in implementing this program because it involved technology in recent stages of research and high costs. But we had to and must do everything in our power to master it.

However, in view of our immense hydroelectric potential, we had to decrease the pace of our nuclear program because of the economic problems the country is confronting, but without jeopardizing investments that were already made in the sector.

We have promoted coal production through modern mining techniques. We have also made progress in the exploitation of schist, a rock from which oil can be obtained.

New energy sources, new alternatives, the uses of biomass leftovers and residue, the rationalization of the use of coal, firewood, sugar cane waste pulp, everything has contributed to replacing oil by-products and guaranteeing the domestic energy supply.

Just the replacement of fuel oil by electric power in boilers will allow us to cut oil imports by 40,000 barrels per day.

Due to this diversified but integrated effort, Brazil has not been paralyzed. The industrial sector did not stop and Brazil continued to export. We continued working.

By reducing our imports, we prevented the foreign debt from growing beyond what has been strictly necessary to maintain essential investments.

During this period, we also witnessed an (?amazing) increase in our mineral production. We have substantially increased our gold, aluminum, copper, and tin production.

With the gold yield from the Serra Peiada mine and from tens of other mines, we have raised gold production from 4 to more than 50 tons per year over a 4-year period. Today we are the world's third largest gold producer.

Aluminum importers in the past, we are now exporters. New projects have been implemented, taking advantage of the Tucurui energy; they are Alubras, Alunorte, and Alumar.

We are also a large tin producer and exporter. New copper producing units are already in operation, as we approach copper self-sufficiency. We should point out that Brazil has always imported large quantities of copper. According to our plans for this sector, our copper imports will be minimal in 10 years.

We have even larger quantities of zinc, lead, and titanium. We have attained self-sufficiency in nickel and phosphate. Through (COSEC) [expansion unknown] in Uberaba and Petromisa [Petrobras Mineracao S.A.] in Sergipe, Petrobras has supplied the country with phosphate fertilizers, which are essential for the expansion of food production. This year, the petrochemical sector will for the first time yield a $200 million surplus.

In 1979 Brazil was importing $1.36 billion worth of petrochemical products and it was exporting barely $200 million worth. Now, in 1984, we are exporting $1 billion worth in petrochemical products and importing products amounting to [figure indistinct]. In this sector as of 1979 Brazilian capital had control of 71 percent of the country's total production. Before then, Brazilian capital only controlled 38 percent.

[Words indistinct], Carajas project, which happens to be a special chapter in the mineral sector. Located in the Amazon region, it is (?managed) by the Vale do Rio Doce Company and it is Brazil's first integrated development program. Its activities include a metallurgical sector and agricultural and forestry projects that are supported by a basic railway system, a port, and the Tucurui hydroelectric plant. It offers new business opportunities, and it has created new job opportunities and products for the domestic market and for export. It has also brought prosperity to thousands of northern Brazilians and [word indistinct].

During the past 5 years we have changed the profile of the energy and mineral sectors. We have established the bases so that the country can achieve independence in the energy sector in the coming years and [words indistinct], a stronger country, free from excessive external dependence on energy sources.

The Mines and Energy Ministry and the companies under its charge, such as Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [Petrobras], Brazilian Electric Power Companies Inc. [Eletrobras], the Vale do Rio Doce Company, and others, have coordinated efforts to achieve those results.

The government, together with numerous businessmen and workers, who had and still have confidence, who believed and still believe not only in Brazil but above all in themselves, did not let themselves be stopped by passing difficulties knowing that they could be overcome with hard work and tenacity.

I would like it very much if we could have cheap petroleum, gasoline, oil, and alchohol. But we must face reality. Unhappily, we have come to the end of cheap energy, both here and throughout the rest of the world. Oil is an expensive product and it is going to continue to be expensive. But, at no time has there been a lack of fuel in Brazil and at no time has there been a lack of energy.

Although we are confronting a crisis, industries continue operating, trucks, buses, and cars continue to be manufactured, to be purchased, and above all they continue to move on our cities and streets.

Therefore, let us all meditate today on the sacrifices we have made in these almost 6 years of work. [Words indistinct] to you who are listening to me [words indistinct]. Do you think we could have chosen a better path; that we could have achieved more? The results we have achieved confirm that we were right in our decisions and in our actions.

The worst of the energy crisis is over. We were able to overcome it through the understanding, sacrifice, and hard work of the Brazilian Government and its people. Thank you very much. Good evening.

VICE PRESIDENT CHAVES LEAVES HOSPITAL

PY091745 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Report from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Excerpt] Early this morning Vice President Aureliano Chaves left the Sara Kubitschek Hospital, in Brasilia, where he was recovering from a broken left leg. Aureliano Chaves will continue with treatment for his broken leg at his official residence, the Jaburu Palace.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SAUDI DEFENSE MINISTER

PY090112 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, second deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers and defense and aviation minister of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Brasilia today. The Saudi minister, who will pay an official 3-day visit to Brazil, will be Itamaraty's dinner guest tonight.

Tomorrow, he will meet with Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos, Walter Pires, and Waldir de Vasconcelos, and will also be received by President Joao Figueiredo. In addition, he will sign a protocol on cooperation in the military industrial area with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

Under the terms of the protocol, the two countries will exchange technology and will jointly undertake the production of military equipment. The protocol also provides for personnel training.

The visitor is due to travel to Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro on 10 October.

Delivers Speech

LD091402 Riyadh SPA in English 1236 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Brasilia, Oct 9, (SPA) -- Saudi Second Deputy Premier and Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan has praised Brazil's stand in support of just causes, which are characterised by wisdom and based on principles of justice and the international law.

Prince Sultan, who arrived here last night on a three-day visit at an invitation of Brazilian President General Joao Figueiredo, expressed his deep thanks for his invitation and hailed the Saudi-Brazilian ties, which he said are excellent and witnessing steady progress in various fields.

Speaking at a dinner party hosted in his honour by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday, Prince Sultan lauded Brazil's strong stand in backing people's right to self-determination and its respect for sovereignty of nations as well as its non-intervention in other countries' domestic issues.

Prince Sultan expressed HM King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah's best wishes to the leadership and people of Brazil and appreciated Brazil's constructive role, both at regional and international levels. "Brazil, with its distinguished international position and its past glorious history, has played a leading role in the international community and world and regional organisation," he said. "We appreciate Brazil's positive stand toward Arab and Islamic issues led by the Palestine cause and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO," Prince Sultan added.

Prince Sultan also praised Brazil's denunciation of the Israeli practices in annexing Jerusalem and establishing settlements, displacing Arab Palestinian leaders and its condemning of Israel's repeated aggression on the occupied Arab territory and Lebanon.

"Such positive stands of Brazil, which come out of its respect for justice, make us look forward to more backing for Arab causes from Brazil so as to secure peace in the Middle East," he said.

He expressed hope that his talks with high-ranking Brazilian officials, particularly with President Figueiredo, would contribute positively to strengthen further the existing friendship and cooperation between Brazil and Saudi Arabia.

For his part, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said Saudi Arabia had achieved great progress for the welfare of its people and praised its foreign policy by describing it as "effective and based on principles of justice and peace."

He said the Brazilian Government appreciated HM King Fahd's government's wise foreign policy and his resolve to solve the Middle East conflict, which is considered one of the most complicated issue of the region.

Guerreiro praised the existing strong friendship between Saudi Arabia and Brazil as well as cooperation in various fields.

Signs Military Cooperation Protocol

LD100845 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2245 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Brazilia 9 Oct (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro signed this evening at the Foreign Ministry a protocol for military industrial cooperation between the Government of the Kingdom and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

The protocol is aimed at improving the technology of the two countries in general, and providing conditions which will ensure development of bilateral cooperation programs in the military industrial field and the exchange of technology for implementing the ratified cooperation programs. The protocol is also aimed at encouraging the exchange of visits between the officials and forming a working group for this purpose.

The signing of this protocol comes within the framework of the technical and economic cooperation agreement signed in Jeddah in 1975.

ENVOY TO VATICAN SAYS BEAGLE TREATY READY SOON

PY082030 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Chile's special ambassador to the Holy See, Santiago Benadava, has reported that the final Argentine-Chilean treaty on the southern conflict will be ready in about 15 days.

In a few minutes Benadava will travel to Rome to participate in writing the final document. He reported that once both parties have finished the final details of the draft treaty, the Holy See will then submit it to both delegations. Soon afterward, the delegations will travel to their respective countries and the text of the treaty will then be released.

Benadava said that the foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile might possibly travel to the Holy See to be present at the ceremony in which the treaty will be returned to the Holy See, but that they will definitely travel to Rome to sign the document. Benadava also said that it is very possible that the ratification and exchange of instruments, which will make the treaty obligatory, will take place this year, at the end of December or the beginning of January. He added that the treaty, which has already been drafted but which still needs work on some final details, also includes a chapter on the peaceful solution of controversies.

Church Dignitaries Elated

PY060224 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Santiago Archbishop Msgr Fresno will invite Pope John Paul II to visit Chile. He left this morning for Rome to make the traditional visit to the pope. Every 5 years all bishops have to visit the Vatican to brief the pope on the progress of their dioceses. Just before his departure, Msgr Fresno expressed his joy over the full agreement reached between the Argentine and Chilean delegations on the southern Beagle Channel conflict.

[Begin Fresno recording] In fact, I think this is a reason for happiness and joy for all, because it represents a positive step toward the happy conclusion of the mediation. As I understand, this is a solemn commitment leading to the signature of the appropriate documents. This is what Colonel Videla said yesterday during his press conference. Videla himself said that we must be patient and understand that this is an agreement that will lead to the solemn signing of the document. [end recording]

Asked about the criticism that has emerged regarding the agreement with Argentina, the Santiago archbishop referred to remarks made by Col Ernesto Videla, who suggested waiting for the text of the treaty before giving opinions on it.

The chairman of the Chilean Episcopal Conference has also expressed the happiness of the Chilean Catholic Church over the full agreement reached with Argentina. This is stated in a declaration the La Serena bishop released today in Santiago. The declaration states that the Chilean Catholic Church rejoices over the agreement reached between the Governments of Chile and Argentina on the Beagle Channel conflict. It also thanks the pope for his tremendous sacrifice, because through his mediation he has contributed to the achievement of peace.

Chilean ambassador to Argentine Arturo Fontena Aldunate has expressed his overwhelming satisfaction with the agreement reached between Argentina and Chile on the final treaty within the papal mediation framework. He added that this agreement will allow both countries to invest part of the resources being used in an arms race for the development of the labor sector.

Radical Union Issues Statement

PY082025 Santiago Radio Cooperative in Spanish 1715 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Chile is floundering in uncertainty over the negotiations on the southern dispute. Therefore, the country must be informed on this subject. This statement is included in a communique released by the Julio Mercado-led Radical Union. The communique states that Chile gave Argentina more than 1,000,000 square km in 1881 and 60,000 square km in the Puna de Atacama in 1899. However, the communique adds, those two decisions were voted on by a congress which represented the national will.

The Radical Union says that once a peace treaty is signed with Argentina, the Argentine nation and its democratically elected Congress will justify the resolution in the eyes of history. The Radical Union communique says that Chile is floundering in uncertainty because the people are not represented, because there is no congress, and because all the negotiations on the southern dispute have been carried out in absolute silence and secrecy. In its communique, the Radical Union remarks that the Chilean people have the right to be informed of the terms of the international treaty so they can democratically approve, reject, or propose changes.

The Radical Union also voices its satisfaction over the agreement reached between the two countries under the pope's mediation, because it will ease political tensions with a neighboring country. However, the communique concludes, we are concerned over that will happen when we learn the final text of the agreement.

SEGUEL EVADES RESPONSIBILITY FOR STRIKE CALL

PY090247 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Rodolfo Seguel has evaded his responsibility for the recent strike call. He has made it clear that he does not head the National Workers Command [CNT] because he has asked for a leave of absence to engage in the upcoming elections within the copper confederation. The decision to call for a general strike on 30 October was made by (Compasil) [expansion unknown], an organization made up of confederations, federations, associations, and unions.

For his part, leader Hernol Flores, who has been displaced from the CNT by Marxist and leftist sectors, said upon returning to Santiago that he hopes the decision to call for a strike has been taken seriously and responsibly. He added that he hoped this decision faithfully represents the feelings of workers. With an ironic tone, Flores then said: I am not aware of the reasons why this decision was made, but if it was approved, I imagine that it was because important sectors such as the copper, oil, and energy sectors agreed to join the strike.

The statement by Flores leads one to the conclusion that the leaders of these sectors are precisely the ones who did not have the rank-and-file approval when they attended the (Compasil) meeting.

According to Seguel, the leaders are taking the document to every organization in search of approval.

NEW ORGANIZATION CALLS 11TH DAY OF PROTEST

PY060204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0032 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Oct (EFE) -- The 11th day of protest against the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet has been called by the National Command Against Rising Prices.

This organization, which was created at the initiative of various political personalities, workers' representatives, shantytown dwellers, and women, made its public appearance today by calling for a day of protest on Wednesday, 10 October.

According to the new organization's leaders, the central event of the day of protest will consist of rallies to be held at noon in front of the municipal buildings in all cities of the country. According to the organizers, the protest will demand from the government the immediate readjustment of salaries of all workers in the country.

Former Senators Jorge Lavandero and Rafael Agustin, National Workers Command leader Julio Riquelme, National Development Project leader Samuel Astorga, and Women's Emancipation Movement leader Marianela Ventura, a journalist, are some of the leaders of the National Command Against Rising Prices.

JUDGE ORDERS EIGHT OPPOSITION LEADERS ARRESTED

PY090144 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Judge Arnaldo Toro Leiva has ordered the prosecution of eight political and (?union) opposition leaders. They are Mario Sharpe, Enrique Silva Cimma, Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, Gabriel Valdez, Manuel Bustos, Manuel Almeyda, Fanny Pollarolo, and Juan Claudio Reyes. The Interior Ministry had filed a lawsuit against them and against Luis Barriga and Raul Montesinos. Despite the fact that Barriga has not yet been questioned by Judge Toro Leiva, neither he nor Montesinos will be prosecuted. The eight leaders will be prosecuted on charges of violating Paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the national Internal Security Law. The Interior Ministry filed the lawsuit on 10 September 1984 against all those responsible for the violent actions that marked the days of protest of 4 and 5 September 1984. The judge has also ordered the arrest of the eight leaders.

Leaders Comment

PY091540 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Upon learning about an arrest warrant issued against him by the courts, Chilean Christian Democratic leader Gabriel Valdez today said that if imprisonment is the price to be paid for the struggle for freedom and democracy, then he is willing to do it time and again. Valdez, along with seven other political and union leaders who a month ago called the 10th day of protest against the regime led by General Augusto Pinochet, a protest that left 9 dead, dozens wounded, and hundreds detained, has been indicted.

I am very calm and I trust that in the end the courts will acquit us as the Supreme Court did a little over a year ago, Valdez told AFP, recalling his apprehension during the first days of protest. Valdez, who was in his home tonight, stated that his fellow party members have assigned him the mission of building up the future of Chile, along with other persons, and he is going to pursue this mission right to the end. Valdez states that he did not expect a court action because, as he put it, the explanations that he gave the judge were more than sufficient to authentically prove that neither a conviction nor a penalty for calling the protest was in order.

Besides Valdez, warrants of arrest have also been issued for Democratic Alliance (AD) leaders Mario Sharpe, Enrique Silva Cimma, and Juan Claudio Reyes; People's Democratic Movement leaders Manuel Almeyda and Fanny Pollarolo; and National Workers Command (CNT) unionists Manuel Bustos and Jose Ruiz di Giorgio.

Bustos told AFP that he does not believe that a minimum consensus can be reached in the country when a decision is made to take steps like these. He stated that the authorities should withdraw those warrants as a concrete sign of [words indistinct] to seek a consensus in the country. Bustos stated that this measure just gives rise to more hatred and that the repression against the leaders was useless. We only seek to channel and demonstrate the discontent that prevails among the people now since the situation the country is going through must not be further aggravated and we cannot allow more hatred to arise, Bustos stated. The opponents have been charged with allegedly violating the state Internal Security Law which punishes those who [words indistinct] promote or incite demonstrations which might lead to a disruption of order. The punishments specified for this type of crime are banishment, imprisonment, and exile [word indistinct] in various degrees. However, no arrests had been made as of 0130 GMT.

AD Leaders Arrested

PY092020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Top Chilean opposition leaders who were charged by the military regime with having violated the state Internal Security Law were arrested today on the orders of a judge, it has been reported by official court sources. The opposition leaders are, among others, Democratic Alliance [AD] leaders Gabriel Valdes, Enrique Silva Cimma, and Mario Sharpe. This morning they appeared before the judge, who issued arrest warrants against them on 8 October. After being questioned by Judge Arnaldo Toro, the opposition leaders were arrested and have since been in court awaiting transfer to the public jail in this capital. In addition to the AD leaders, the judge has issued arrest warrants against Dr Fanny Pollarolo and Manuel Almeyda, of the leftist Popular Democratic Movement; Manuel Bustos and Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, of the National Workers Command; and Christian Democratic youth leader Juan Claudio Reyes.

EXPLOSIONS HIT SANTIAGO, CAUSE POWER OUTAGES

PY051341 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Several explosions hit Santiago last night, causing power outages in some sectors of the city. According to Carabineros, the first attack took place at 2030 at a lamp post located at the intersections of Lotta and Holanda Streets. The report adds that although the explosive did not destroy the transformer attacked to the lamp post, it caused a power outage in the Providencia) neighborhood. Carabineros added that half an hour later there was another explosion in front of the (Milos) bakery shop located on La Plaza and Grecia Avenues. This is the second subversive attack carried out against this shop which suffered damage and [words indistinct]. There was a third explosion at 2115 at the intersection of 5 April and (La Reina), and a fourth explosion on Pajarito Avenue. These two attacks damaged lamp posts and therefore the Maipu area experienced a power outage lasting a few minutes. There was another explosion at the intersection of Carmen Covarrubias and Vicuna Macquenna Streets. This explosion also cause a power outage that lasted several minutes.

ANTI COMMUNIST GROUP BOMBS PUNTA ARENAS CHURCH

PY061348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1312 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 6 Oct (AFP) -- A powerful explosion in pre-dawn hours inside a church in Punta Arenas, located 2,500 km south of Santiago, killed one person and damaged the building.

Parish priest Marcos Budinich has reported that a Chilean Anticommunist Alliance [ACHA] command has claimed responsibility for the attack and that it is believed that the victim is presumably the person who placed the bomb. The priest added that when he went to the church he found a number of ACHA pamphlets.

The powerful explosion shook the Punta Arenas downtown area, the remains of the body of the alleged terrorist were scattered over an area of 100 meters, and the windows of the building were totally destroyed.

Jarpa Condemns Attack

PY080232 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has announced that the government will be a party to the legal action that will be initiated in connection with the bombing of the Nuestra Senora de Fatima Church in Punta Arenas. After meeting with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat, who came to Government House to greet him, Minister Jarpa briefly talked with the journalists accredited to Government House. The minister said that he and the Thai visitor discussed several issues.

[Begin Jarpa recording] He wants to visit the copper mines and meet with the ministers of the economic area to discuss bilateral exchanges. I invited him to tour downtown Santiago so he can see the people, the environment, our commercial activities, and everything that can be seen in our capital. I also invited him to go to the (Paraiso), but I do not think he will have time to accept that invitation. [end recording]

The minister was also asked about the bombing of the Nuestra Senora de Fatima Church in the 18 de September neighborhood of Punta Arenas. He replied that it was a contemptible action aimed at dividing the Chilean family.

[Begin Jarpa recording] By all standards, it is a contemptible action; it is a provocation that seeks to create more trouble and hinder the negotiations and calls that have been made for solidarity and consensus among Chileans. [end recording]

Jarpa also said that Punta Arenas Bishop Msgr Tomas Gonzalez had hastily drawn his own conclusions from this violent action. As has been reported, Msgr Gonzalez has blamed the attack on the church, in which one person died, on the government.

[Begin Jarpa recording] I believe he arrived at his own conclusions too fast. I hope that everything will be clarified by the courts. I deplore this hasty remark by Bishop Gonzalez. [end recording]

The minister also reported that the government will be a party to the legal action that will be initiated following Msgr Gonzalez' request that a judge be designated to hear the case.

Army Officer Identified as Fatality

PY091210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0339 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 10 Oct [date as received] (EFE) — In an official communique issued today, the Chilean Army reported that the person who died during a dynamite attack against a Catholic Church in Punta Arenas may have been an Army lieutenant. The communique, issued by the Army Public Relations Department, said that although it was impossible to identify the body during the initial investigation it is believed from mass media reports that the dead person could be an Army lieutenant.

The dead person has been identified as Engineering Corps Lieutenant Patricio Contreras Martinez of the 5th Division of the Punta Arenas garrison, 2,500 km south of Santiago. According to the communique, Lt Contreras did not report to his post on Monday because he was missing.

During the attack against the Nuestra Senora de Fatima Church on the night of 5 October, one person died and one-third of the church was destroyed. According to Radio Chilena, which belongs to the Santiago Archbishopric, Patricio Contreras Martinez' identity card was found among the rubble. The official communique said that the Army believes that the military officer could have been previously attacked and kidnapped in order to be used later to accuse the Army of the abominable attack. The communique said that another alternative could have been that the military officer was informed of the existence of an explosive device at the church and that he went there to deactivate it.

FORMER FRG CHANCELLOR ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO

PY061600 Paris AFP in Spanish 0454 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International [SI], arrived last night in Santiago. He was welcomed by members of the Democratic Alliance opposition group and by members of the Chilean Foreign Ministry. Brandt, leader of the FRG Social Democratic Party, arrived from Buenos Aires where he noted the need to establish a European-style Marshall Plan program for Latin America so that democracy in this part of the world will not receive another fatal blow. On his Latin American tour, Brandt attended the SI meeting that was held in Brazil. Before his return to the FRG, he plans to visit Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Mexico.

THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PY081739 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Oct (AFO) -- Thai Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat arrived today in Santiago for an official 3-day visit. During his stay, Thongsawat will meet with Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, and heads of the Education, Agriculture, and Economy secretariats. The high-ranking Thai Government official will be decorated with the Great Cross of the Merit of Order of Chile at a special ceremony at the Foreign Ministry.

PALESTINIAN GROUP APPLIES FOR PLO ACCREDITATION

PY040215 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Executive Board of the Latin American and Caribbean Palestinian Confederation [Confederacion Palestina Latinoamericana y del Caribe] has expressed its appreciation for the words that Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle spoke at the UN. Nelson Karrade, the president of the Latin American and Caribbean Palestinian Confederation, explained that after [words indistinct] the acting director for bilateral policies, that the words uttered by the foreign minister on self-determination and the integration of the Palestinian state were very well received by the [words indistinct].

Karrade took the opportunity to submit to the Foreign Ministry an application to open in Santiago a PLO office with an ambassadorial status. Karrade also asked the acting director for bilateral policies for Chilean Government authorization and sponsorship of the next Latin American Palestinian congress, which is scheduled to take place in Chile in 1986.

PRESIDENT TO GO TO CARTAGENA, PANAMA

PA091808 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Francisco Cristancio Reyes report from the Narino Palace, Bogota -- live]

[Text] Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo will be acting president of Colombia for the second time since he took charge of the Foreign Ministry. President Belisario Betancur will be going to Panama on Wednesday to attend the presidential inauguration of Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

Tomorrow Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo will be delegated as president by President Belancur in Cartagena, where the Socialist International will be holding a meeting. This meeting of the Socialist International began last week in Rio de Janeiro. Important heads of state, such as former Spanish President Adolfo Suarez, former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, and former President Carlos Andres Perez, will be attending this meeting.

President Betancur was invited to the Socialist International meeting and will be traveling to Cartagena early tomorrow. On Wednesday he will turn the presidency over to the minister, who will then become acting president. He will be traveling to Panama from Cartagena and is expected to return from Panama on Friday.

The presidential inauguration of Ardito Barletta will take place on Thursday. President Betancur will take advantage of this opportunity to meet with all the Contadora Group presidents and other heads of state invited to the inauguration.

According to an announcement issued here at noon today, President Betancur will also meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush. The two will exchange views on the struggle against drug trafficking and will also discuss peace, not only in Latin America, but in the rest of the world as well.

Meets With Brandt, Perez

PA100404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0308 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 9 Oct (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur, former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt, and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez met here today to "make a last effort" to postpone the Nicaraguan elections.

Betancur arrived in Cartagena de Indias with Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, and with Carlos Andres Perez to hold talks on this topic in the "House of Illustrious Guests."

Although no information has been issued, a source at Narino Palace in Bogota said that the Brandt-Betancur-Perez meeting "centered on the participation of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) in Nicaraguan elections" on 4 November.

The three statesmen are joining efforts to achieve that objective and to propose to Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist junta that governs Nicaragua, the inclusion of CDN leader Arturo Cruz in the meeting they will hold in Panama, where they will attend the inauguration of new Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

According to the same source, the "closed door" meeting also "analyzed the general situation in the region, the actions of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela), and the Latin American foreign debt problem."

Brandt, Perez, and Betancur will travel to Panama where they will make "a last effort" to get Commander Daniel Ortega's help in achieving their objective.

BETANCUR TO MEDIATE IN SALVADORAN DIALOGUE

PA091809 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1746 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 9 Oct (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur today agreed to serve as mediator in the dialogue that Salvadoran Chief of State Jose Napoleon Duarte will hold with Salvadoran guerrilla leaders and the opposition.

Ruben Zamora, a member of the political-diplomatic committee of the Salvadoran guerrillas, made the announcement in Bogota after having met with the Colombian president this morning.

Zamora stated: "It is with pleasure and appreciation for the Colombian people and government that I am announcing that President Belisario Betancur has accepted this difficult task and stated that he will establish contact today to define and prepare specific details for the meeting in El Salvador."

Discusses Mediation Decision

PA100417 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0312 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 9 Oct (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur today stated that he is "willing to accept the task of mediator."

The Colombian head of state said that he accepts the proposal made by the Salvadoran guerrillas to serve as mediator with the Salvadoran Government under two conditions: "that the two parties accept this and with the limitations of his status as president."

In Cartagena de Indias, the city to which he traveled to meet with Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, and with Carlos Andres Perez, former Venezuelan president, Betancur said that he has not been able to speak with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte because when he telephoned, President Duarte was flying from New York to El Salvador.

In his speech before the UN General Assembly, the Central American president proposed a dialogue with the Salvadoran guerrillas for 15 October in La Palma without weapons and before witnesses.

Betancur announced that "my desire for peace and my mediation between the Salvadoran peace commission and the combatants are well known and I am, therefore, willing to accept."

The Colombian President added that "I am a professional optimist, but there is no doubt that the proposal made by President Duarte has a deep and historic importance, is very significant and broad, and is aimed at producing significant effects on Salvadoran and Central American politics."

Regarding the dialogue between the two Salvadoran parties Betancur said that "we must not hope for immediate results because between a proposal and an acceptance much must be done."

Ruben Zamora, the spokesman for the FMLN-FDR, presented the proposal to mediate between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas to President Betancur.

"We will go to the dialogue without previous conditions and with an open agenda," Zamora said, and added that "good faith and good will are indispensable for a successful meeting."

RAMIREZ OCAMPO COMMENTS ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA091858 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Bogotá -- The objections made by certain countries to the Contadora Document can be overcome, and we are optimistic about overcoming these difficulties, Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has asserted. The foreign minister said that during his recent trip to New York, where he addressed the United Nations, he met with his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca, who ratified the validity of the treaty against the hijacking of planes as well as Cuba's support for the Contadora Group. Concerning the possible reestablishment of relations with Cuba, he said he had no comment to make on this issue. Further on, he announced that the Contadora Document will not be substantially modified.

As for the talks between Venezuela and Colombia to delimit the marine and submarine areas, he said that contacts continue but that no date has been set for a formal resumption of the negotiations.

COLOMBIAN CP ALLEGES ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE PEACE

PA070323 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- The Communist Party of Colombia has said that the reports regarding a large military reorganization of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], reportedly aimed at taking over power through violent means, is a ruse that seeks to undermine the national peace process.

Parliamentary member Gilberto Vieira analyzed this unsettling news report as follows:

[Begin recording] [Vieira] What I read in the press does not refer to a document, but to statements from a group that was arrested by the Army and that is reportedly part of the FARC. Our past experience in this type of case is that the Army's prisoners say what they are ordered to say in order to gain favor with their captors. Therefore, their declarations are totally invalid because they are simply aimed at creating a climate of mistrust regarding the implementation of the peace agreements. It is easy to deduce from this that there are interested sectors that do not want to see the peace agreements work and that they are not precisely within the guerrilla movement.

[Reporter] In other words, someone is trying to boycott the peace process?

[Vieira] Of course, this can be ascertained from these kinds of publications, which are generally described as black propaganda according to the classification taught to the Armed Forces intelligence service by U.S. military instructors. [end recording]

EPL QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT ON TRUCE AGREEMENT

PA052249 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 16

[Text] Oscar William Calvo, spokesman for the Popular Liberation Army [EPL], has said that this guerrilla organization is not responsible for clashes with military forces in Riosucio, Caldas. At the same time, he asked the government to define its position regarding the truce agreement and the national dialogue.

During a press conference, the EPL spokesman said that the cease-fire agreement has actually been broken but not by his group, which has agreed to see that it is complied with.

He said that the EPL's responsibility in the clashes that have taken place in Riosucio municipality is debatable, because in a document it found and which the president of the Republic is already aware of, the military forces carried out an antiguerrilla operation, violating the cease-fire and truce agreements signed on 23 August and ratified by the president on 26 August.

The secret document presented by Calvo, which apparently belonged to the late Lieutenant Luis A. Rodriguez, contained instructions for the military operations to be carried out by the 22d Ayacucho Infantry Battalion. One of its paragraphs says that the operations are aimed at "destroying the bandit groups operating in the rural areas of Riosucio and spreading terror by means of extortion and kidnapping of people of this important region."

Calvo said that his request for the suspension of military operations in the region of Caldas was misinterpreted, because he was merely trying to see that the truce agreement signed with the government was complied with.

Calvo said that the government should define its position regarding the agreements for peace, because the statements by Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro do not help. He does not understand how the minister can talk about "both a dialogue and an iron fist with the guerrillas."

Calvo said that the government minister has misinterpreted the truce agreement, because according to the Geneva international agreements, a truce is a suspension of hostilities and military clashes.

Regarding the rumors of a military coup that have been circulating recently, the EPL spokesman termed them as "blackmail, seeking a hard line for the peace agreements and to stop the democratic forces from making demands."

COMMUNISTS, GUERRILLAS DEMAND PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

PA061433 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[By Dario Hoyos Hoyos]

[Excerpt] Gilberto Vieira, Colombian Communist Party secretary general, has confirmed important contacts with guerrillas who signed the cease-fire agreement aimed at establishing a broad political front to seek a democratic opening. The front would strive to end the "monopoly" of the two existing traditional parties, advance the agrarian and urban reforms, and achieve a new electoral reform.

He denied reports that communists and guerrillas are following Moscow and Havana orders. Vieira said that those reports are "disrespectful and ill-intentioned."

We published a draft bill that has been circulating in the capital's hallways written by Professor Gerardo Molina and Gilverto Vieira.

That initiative, which has not yet been officially presented to Congress, purports to give 45 seats, 30 in the Chamber and 15 in the Senate, to groups other than the traditional parties.

As expected, in order to facilitate participation of guerrilla spokespeople such as Tiro Fijo, Guaracas, and Ivan Marino Ospina, the establishment of electoral districts at the national level has been proposed.

The implementation of that measure would allow a person running as a Middle Magdalena candidate for Congress to receive votes from Narino, Los Llanos or Cundinamarca residents.

We heard Gilberto Vieira announce over the 6 am to 9 am program that an agreement between the communists and the guerrillas, those who signed the truce, is imminent and a communique to that effect will be issued "very soon."

That draft bill was categorically rejected by senators and representatives of traditional parties who cannot believe that almost overnight the subversives would receive 45 seats that would be taken away from liberals and conservatives because the draft bill presented by Vieira and Molina does not contemplate an increase in the current size of the parliament.

This issue will most certainly be discussed during the first contacts between 19 April Movement (M-19) spokesmen and the Liberal Party's Central Political Commission.

However, the government minister clearly said in his Sunday night address that this will not affect commitments between the government and the guerrillas. Pardons are closely linked to that subject. If a democratic opening exists no guerrillas running for office should have unresolved cases. All Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC] leaders fall under this legal category. Several M-19 and National Liberation Army [ELN] members are also in a similar situation. Nevertheless, the issues of peace and agreements with the guerrillas is clearing up. The political parties will know what to expect because all the cards would be on the table. Government Minister Jaime Castro's statement helped clear up a situation that was intense and full of unknowns last week.

MILITARY OFFICIAL WARNS OPPONENTS OF PEACE

PA052301 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (AFP) -- The Colombian Armed Forces today warned that they will use weapons against those who oppose the peace process being undertaken by President Belisario Betancur.

Defense Minister General Miguel Vega [as received] issued the warning after military intelligence services confiscated planning documents of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

According to what has been learned from those documents so far, the FARC plans to create a self-styled people's army with a little over 36,000 men who would comprise 60 combat fronts in Colombia.

"If weapons need to be used, we will do so," the officer said, but at the same time he said that he "hopes it will not be necessary." He refused to discuss details of the public order situation in the country with journalists.

"The presence of the Army will be maintained wherever it is needed, and those who oppose it will be fought with weapons," Vega said. At the same time, he announced that the Army will undertake civic action programs.

The Army is opening roads, building schools and health centers, and coordinating dental health brigades in various Colombian regions.

MONTANARD ON POLITICAL FUTURE, OTHER TOPICS

PY091155 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 Oct 84 p 8

[Quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro held an interview with Luis Maria Maiz, a special correspondent sent to Paraguay by the AEP international news agency. The minister told correspondent Maiz that "the Armed Forces will respect the decision expressed at the ballot boxes if an opposition party should win an election when President Alfredo Stroessner's term is over."

Montanaro also explained to Maiz that "the closing of the border with Argentina over the 29 September weekend had to do with a protest march held in the Provinces of Formosa and Misiones by Paraguayans of the opposition, a closing that only affected traffic going out of Paraguay."

Montanaro denied that the border closing was adopted in reprisal for the halting of Paraguayan trucks, carrying perishable products, by Argentine authorities, and insisted that it was adopted only to prevent opposition groups from engaging in hostile actions.

The article by Maiz says that "concerning the political future after the retirement or death of Stroessner, who is 72 and has been in power 30 years, the minister only said that it is impossible to predict what will happen. The Colorado Party will comply with the Constitution and the laws, he added, with the conviction that the progovernment party will stay in power."

"The minister denied the existence of political prisoners and said that the detention of two Mopoco Popular Colorado Movement (Mopoco, a splinter group from the Colorado Party with no official recognition) leaders was not related to politics."

"One of them was arrested for public drunkeness and the other for verbal abuse against personnel of the security forces," the minister said, adding that they will be released on Monday, 8 October, or even before.

"The Mopoco has called itself a victim of government harassments, including strict control of its activities, constant surveillance, and main censorship. Montanaro justified this by saying that the leaders might resort to violence, but denied that mass media have been forbidden to mention the Mopoco, "because there is no press censorship in Paraguay."

MOPOCO COORDINATING BOARD MEMBERS RELEASED

PY052012 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Oct 84 p 14

[Text] Sandino Gil Oporto and Antonio Gonzalez Prieto, members of the Colorado Popular Movement [Mopoco] Coordinating Board, have been freed. They were arrested a few days ago on charges of having failed to strictly adhere to regulations according to which they should go directly from their homes to wherever they work and vice versa.

Meanwhile, Miguel A. Gonzalez Casabianca, president of the Mopoco, has traveled to Buenos Aires for private reasons. Another Mopoco member, Waldino Ramon Lovera, this afternoon will return from Buenos Aires, where he has stayed several weeks.

LIMA MAYOR BARRANTES ADDRESSES ELECTION RALLY

PY061828 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes Lingan speech to United Left rally in Grau Avenue, Lima -- live]

[Excerpts] I wish to tell you that neither the attacks of our adversaries nor the malice of our enemies, nor the ignoble campaign of resentful persons, has turned me away from constant dedication to the cause of the people. [extended applause and cheers]

Here I am, just as I began, calm and trustworthy, because I am protected by an invincible shield...[rest of sentence drowned in applause and cheers] Yes, you are the invincible shield that protects me and encourages our struggle in the service of the real interests of the Peruvian fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants] We are the authentic patriots, because none of us has handed over our riches to the foreigners, none of us has abandoned the defense of national sovereignty. [applause, chants] We have not submitted to the IMF, and as to the secret agreement that is intended to be signed with Eastern, we demand defense of national sovereignty on land, in the sea, and in the air. [extended applause, chants]

Being true nationalists, here we say to Mr Reagan: Hands off Nicaragua! [chants, cheers, applause] We remain united with the peaceful spirit of the Nicaraguan people and we are certain that the Sandinist National Liberation Front will overwhelmingly and inevitably win the November elections. [applause, chants] The spokesmen of imperialism have cynically demanded that no elections should be held in Nicaragua, and when the National Reconstruction junta calls elections they say: There is fraud, the adversaries are not given any facilities. But it should be clearly said that there cannot be any facilities for the murderers of the people. [passage indistinct] When Nicaragua consolidated its revolution, imperialism insisted on elections. There are different ways of judging things. But we tonight declare our solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [applause, cheers] Also, of course, we identify ourselves and state our solidarity with the forces in El Salvador and Guatemala which struggle for the liberation of their peoples. [applause, chants] (?We hope) the forces of the people defeat the bloody sanguinary dictator. [applause]

Our fraternal greetings to the Uruguayan people, that their will should prevail and they recover the freedom of a fatherland which, together with us, has contributed to forging the Latin American fatherland. [applause]

We will never forget the Paraguayan people who for so long have suffered the chains of dictatorship. To our imprisoned brothers, the greetings of the people of Lima. [applause]

Lastly, our solidarity with the invincible Cuban revolution. [chants, cheers, applause]

Let us say, in advance, that on 19 October Latin American revolutionaries will remember with great pain the murder of Maurice Bishop, the man of the revolution of Grenada, who unfortunately fell victim to those who opened wide the doors for the reprehensible intervention of imperialism in that brother country. [long applause]

SOCIALIST PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS, ISSUES PROGRAM

PY091340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0445 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Oct (EFE) -- The first socialist congress held in Uruguay in 12 years has decided to struggle for a general and unrestricted amnesty; the return of the exiles; the return, alive, of the disappeared; and the dismantling of the repressive apparatus of the dictatorship. After 2 days of deliberations, the recently legalized Uruguayan Socialist Party, which belongs to the Broad Front leftist coalition, formed its Central Committee, presided over by Jose Pedro Cardoso. The leadership group is formed by socialists who have recently been released after many years in the prisons of the military regime, and others who have returned from an 11-year exile.

The resolution approved by the congress confirms the commitment of the party to struggle for the political organization of the workers. While stressing the unity and strength of the party in Uruguay, the congress confirms its firm and invariable belief in the teachings, methods, and doctrine of the great socialist masters whose concepts are not applied as dogmas by the party, but rather as sources of inspiration to be applied in a creative way, according to the situation of the country.

In conclusion, the congress greeted and expressed thanks for the presence of delegations from brother parties, including the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the Argentine Popular Socialist Party, the Austrian Socialist Party, and the Swedish, FRG, and Italian Social Democrats, the latter three represented by the delegation from the Women's Executive Committee of the Socialist International.

EXILED LABOR, COMMUNIST LEADERS TO RETURN

Labor Leaders Return 10 Oct

PY061605 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0311 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (EFE) -- The Uruguayan National Workers Convention Abroad [Convencion Nacional de Trabajadores Uruguayos en el Exterior] informed EFE today that seven members of its board, which is made up of 10 persons, will be returning to Uruguay on 10 October. The Uruguayan labor leaders, who live in exile in Argentina, are scheduled to arrive at the Carrasco International Airport (Uruguay) at 1600. The labor leaders involved, who will be accompanied by several labor representatives from the Americas and Europe, are: Ricardo Bilaro, Sixto Amaro, Luis Romero, Ignacio Huguet, Victor Brindisi, Antonio Adourian, and Ernesto Goggi.

Communist Leaders Prepare To Return

PY081701 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1550 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Oct (EFE) -- First Secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Rodney Arismendi has announced in Buenos Aires, where he resides, that he will return to Uruguay. He will be returning after 9 years in exile, most of them spent in the Soviet Union where he was sent by the Uruguayan de facto government after being kept 8 months in prison. Arismendi announced his arrival in Montevideo for 5 November. He was deputy for 25 consecutive years and clandestinely directed his party until he was arrested. The Communist Party was declared illegal in 1973.

The immiment return of communist leader and former Senator Enrique Rodriguez has also been announced. Rodriguez will end a long stay in Europe.

LUSINCHI FORCES ENVIRONMENT MINISTER TO RESIGN

PA061811 Rome IPS in Spanish 1703 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Caracas, 6 Oct (IPS) -- Orlando Castejon, minister of the environment and natural renewable resources, was forced by Venezuela's social democratic President Jaime Lusinchi to tender his resignation, following the discovery of irregularities in his ministry. Official sources confirmed this information today, as a number of contradictory reports circulated late yesterday. Lusinchi has also ordered the General Prosecutor's Office to conduct a detailed investigation of the excesses committed in the Tocuyo River forest reserve, as this is the cause of the minister's resignation.

BRANDT SAYS NICARAGUAN INVASION WOULD HURT U.S.

PA090109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Caracas, 8 Oct (AFP) -- An invasion of Nicaragua would hurt the image of the United States in Europe, America, and the rest of the world, said Willy Brandt, former German chancellor and social democratic leader. Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, lodged the charge that the United States was preparing for an invasion of Nicaragua, to which Brandt replied: "I hope that extreme will not be reached."

"I hope that the United States clearly knows how much this would hurt its image, not only in Latin America, but in Europe and other parts of the world as well," added Brandt. Brandt is also president of the Socialist International and arrived in Venezuela Sunday evening from Peru. He has already visited Brazil and Argentina, and will also visit Costa Rica, Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico. In Venezuela, which is a member of the Contadora Group (with Mexico, Colombia and Panama) which promotes a peace treaty for Central America, Brandt is the guest of former Social Democratic President Carlos Andres Perez. Today Brandt had lunch with fellow Social Democrat Jaime Lusinchi, president of Venezuela.

RED FLAG FRONT 'SENTENCES' GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PA052234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2014 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Caracas, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Citing state security sources, EL DIARIO DE CARACAS reported today that the Americo Silva Front of the ultraleftist Red Flag, the only rebel group in Venezuela, has sentenced approximately 20 government officials to "execution." Red Flag was the only guerrilla group that did not accept the pacification decreed by former Christian Democratic President Luis Herrera Campins (1979-1984), during whose government the group attacked police garrisons and occupied some villages.

Two years ago, in Cantaura in the country's eastern wooded region, 24 guerrillas were killed in a military operation that proved the heaviest blow against Red Flag. Its leader, Gabriel Puerta Aponte, was later detained in Caracas. He is currently an inmate in a military prison. At a time when the group appears to be significantly weakened, EL DIARIO DE CARACAS has reported this sentence against government officials. According to the information, the Americo Silva Front has released a list of those "sentenced," formed by former Cantaura officials. The newspaper added that this announcement was made to publicize the existence of the subversive group. In addition, it has been interpreted as "possible revenge."

MEMBERS OF ARDITO BARLETTA CABINET ANNOUNCED

PA082316 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2245 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Report by Julio Miller]

[Text] Here is the list of the new ministers of the cabinet of Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta:

Carlos de Sedas	Government and justice minister
Menalco Solis	Finance and treasury minister
Manuel Solis Palma	Education minister
David Samudio Jr	Housing minister
Jose Agustin Espino	Presidency minister
Jose Fierro	Director of the national water and sanitation institute
Fernando Cardoza	Foreign minister
Roberto [Cosaco] Lopez Fabrega	Public works minister
Ariel Barnett	Agricultural development minister
Jose Bernardo Cardenas	Commerce and industries minister
Ricaurte Vasquez	Planning minister
Carlos Brandariz	Health minister
Luis Anderson	Labor and social welfare minister

ARDITO BARLETTA OUTLINES GOVERNMENT PLANS

PA060256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1822 GMT 4 Oct 84

[By Felix Pacho Reyero]

[Excerpts] Panama, 4 Oct [ACAN-EFE] -- Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta today summarized his government's plans for the strengthening of democratic organizations, economic recovery of his country through private enterprise, modernization of the public administration, and a foreign policy aimed at commercial development.

Ardito Barletta, who will be sworn in as president on 11 October and who today inaugurated in this capital the 17th convention of official Spanish chambers of commerce in Central America, stressed that his government will "seek to achieve, with an iron perseverance and the necessary flexibility," the following four goals.

"We will strengthen democratic organizations, which will be fully developed by our government," Ardito Barletta said while revealing his government's goals, "and we will strengthen them through a dialogue, negotiations, and the necessary agreements, debates, and the recognition not only of the triumphant majorities but also of all the minorities."

The president-elect added that he intends to restore his country's battered economy "by encouraging to the maximum the private sector's activities and through a policy to develop production and productivity, investments, exports, and increased employment sources."

Ardito Barletta also intends to "modernize public administration" by having Panama capitalize on its strategic geopolitical situation.

Finally, Panama's new president outlined an economic-oriented foreign policy that "advocates our national objectives, in addition to being open to Panama's friends." He cited specifically as "Panama's friends" Latin American countries, the United States, and European and Far Eastern countries -- mainly Japan -- which he visited after being elected president last 6 May.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE PROPOSAL TERMED 'POLITICAL MANEUVER'

PA091605 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1405 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the main opposition party in the Salvadoran assembly, today described President Jose Napoleon Duarte's invitation to the guerrillas to hold a dialogue as "a political maneuver." D'Aubuisson of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, (ARENA) told ACAN-EFE that this invitation "is sort of a political move by Duarte to try to corner the FMLN and then claim that it is the guerrillas who don't want to accept a dialogue."

At the UN General Assembly today President Duarte proposed a meeting with guerrilla leaders at La Palma, in Chalatenango in northern El Salvador, on 15 October. Duarte proposed that the meeting be held at 1000 in the presence of the international press and without weapons as a step to get the guerrillas to join the Salvadoran democratic process and the preparations, in an atmosphere of freedom, for the popular elections for deputies and mayors which will be held next year.

D'Aubuisson noted that this proposal "is a political maneuver. It can't be anything else since the FMLN has defined its stand with regard to a dialogue very well and all it wants is a share of power."

FDR'S UNGO DISCUSSES DUARTE DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

PA092207 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1615 GMT 9 Oct 84

[FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo telephone interview from Panama City by an unidentified reporter]

[Excerpts] YSU, your active radio station, in the interest of keeping the entire Salvadoran community aware of the recent developments resulting from the statement made by President Duarte yesterday at the United Nations, talked by telephone today with Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR, who said the following regarding the dialogue to take place on 15 October:

[Begin recording] [Ungo] It is a joint declaration signed by the commanders of the FMLN and the FDR Executive Committee. It is in response to the proposal made by President Duarte. President Duarte's statement was specific and comes after he has rejected, postponed, or evaded our dialogue proposals. Therefore, this is a favorable response to his proposal. However, since his proposal did not contain any specific procedures for carrying out this meeting, we have covered them in the declaration.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr Ungo, the sixth point of your declaration indicates that you will be represented by two members of the political arm and two FMLN representatives.

[Ungo] Yes, that is our position.

[Reporter] You also say that you want President Jose Napoleon Duarte and members of the Armed Forces General Staff to be present. Have you considered what FDR and FMLN political representatives, as well the members of the armed forces, in addition to the president, that you would like to come to La Palma, Chalatenango, on 15 October?

[Ungo] Well, President Duarte is concerned, his presence is requested because he himself expressed a willingness to be there, unless this was a joke. As far as the members of the Armed Forces General Staff are concerned, it is not up to us to decide who should participate.

It is up to the Salvadoran Government, President Duarte himself, and the Armed Forces.

As for our delegation, we do not think that it is advisable for us to give names at this time and not until we have worked out the operational details for carrying out this dialogue, for obvious reasons. However, I think that it is very clear what level of participation will be involved on the part of the FMLN. Its highest level is the General Command comprised of the five top officials of each organization, that is, its top commandants. There will be two of them. The FDR Executive Committee consists of only a few people, just three members, and there will be two of them. The Executive Committee is made up of myself, as president, Eduardo Calles, as vice president; and Ruben Zamora, is the other member of the Executive Committee.

[Reporter] Can't you give a few FMLN names?

[Ungo] No, because it seems to me that the time has not yet come for that and it is not advisable. We are engaged in an armed conflict. The parties are at war and I believe that it is neither advisable nor prudent to give names during a phase in which we are primarily interested in initial results, that is, in making sure that it is a serious, real dialogue, not a thoughtless political joke or maneuver intended only to ease international pressure or pressure from important sectors of the Salvadoran people who want dialogue to begin in El Salvador after so many years in which it has been proposed internationally. We have been proposing it. Therefore, I think the important thing is for this to be a serious offer.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, have you received any information in the past few hours from the government to settle the operational procedures for the initiation of these talks that could open a path for bringing peace to El Salvador?

[Ungo] No, but as we do not want this to be seen as a joke among schoolchildren, we have adopted a constructive position by proposing the possibility that President Betancur serve as an intermediary. Thus far, we have learned that a proposal was made, but as of yesterday, it contained no operational or procedural details. We are aware that other people have acted as intermediaries in the past, people like the archbishop, Rev Jackson, and President Monge of Costa Rica. Thus far, there has been no contact, but our declaration contains a point, which is designed precisely to seek a means of communications.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, do you believe that the invitation extended by President Duarte yesterday could be an order from the Reagan administration?

[Ungo] We do not want to speculate. We want events to indicate what the real political commitments and capabilities are. We are somewhat fearful that this is just a game and we want to indicate that if this is the case, it will not culminate in a real dialogue. Thus, we do not want to pass judgment on people's intentions, but rather on positions, situations, and specific proposals. We do not care whether it is the result of pressure from the Reagan administration, or whether it is a political maneuver by President Duarte to avoid an embarrassing situation now that the United Nations is in session and will discuss the topic of the status of human rights in El Salvador with very unfavorable reports, not only from the rapporteur of the UN Human Rights Commission, but also in the report from the OAS Human Rights Commission.

However, if this serves or has served to bring about the first step, which we think was important, then it is welcome.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, in March 1985 elections for legislators and municipal mayors will be held in El Salvador. As a member of the MNR, the National Revolutionary Movement, would you participate in the elections scheduled for next year?

[Ungo] Under the present circumstances, there could not be free or democratic participation on our part when we are considered fugitives from justice [sujetos de persecucion]. We have said that free and democratic elections are part of an overall solution. We are willing to discuss and reach agreements on basic points that would truly allow us to participate. For the moment, I think that is premature because I understand that thus far no electoral law has been approved. There has been no formal, official indication to whether these will be elections for deputies and municipal councilmen or deputies only, and thus far no official date has been set.

Therefore, as we said in our declaration, we must hope that through dialogue on this occassion we will be able to find an overall solution to the Salvadoran conflict by discussing the problem [words indistinct].

[Reporter] To close, Dr Ungo, I would like you to ask the Salvadoran people to be alert to these preliminary talks that will begin on 10 October in La Palma, Chalatenango.

[Ungo] Indeed, in the second point of our declaration we do not just refer to our reiterated expressions in favor of dialogue and our requests for dialogue; we also indicate that this dialogue is a nationwide demand from the majority of our people and from the international community. In this regard, I believe that our people should not just remain alert and passive, but should be alert and active by expressing their support for dialogue in order to attain peace in El Salvador. Therefore, my message to the Salvadoran people is that they should support this opportunity for a real, serious dialogue to take place. [end recording]

CATHOLIC CHURCH TO JOIN IN NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA092238 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Bogota, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Catholic Church today agreed to participate in the great national dialogue with the guerrillas scheduled for 15 October at the request of President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Msgr Marco Rene Revelo, president of the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador, made the announcement today in a private telephone call to Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional (RCN) from Santa Ana, El Salvador.

Msgr Revelo said that the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference agreed to participate in the meeting proposed by President Duarte in order to discuss with the guerrillas the possibilities for peace in El Salvador. Msgr Revelo added:

"Although at present all the conditions for peace in the region do not exist, the unrestricted dialogue allows us to begin to see a possible medium-term solution to the conflict that has led to the bloodbath in El Salvador."

FMLN, FDR ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ACCEPTING PROPOSAL

PA091442 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1345 GMT 9 Oct 84

[FMLN General Command and the FDR Executive Committee Communique issued on 8 October 1984 -- read by announcer]

[Text] In regard to the offer made by President Jose Napoleon Duarte, announced today at the UN General Assembly, proposing a meeting with our fronts in La Palma, Chalatenango, at 1000 on 15 October, the FMLN and the FDR state the following:

1. President Duarte's invitation constitutes a response to our willingness to hold a dialogue which was made known to him in a letter dated 18 May 1984 sent through Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas and reiterated in July by Rev Jesse Jackson.

2. In this regard, based on our willingness to find a politically negotiated solution to El Salvador's internal conflict, repeatedly expressed by our fronts and demanded by our people and the international community, the FMLN and the FDR publicly announce their acceptance of the meeting at the place, date, and time proposed.

3. Taking into account the advance of the war and the deterioration of the regional situation, the FMLN and the FDR express their intention to attend this meeting to discuss the overall Salvadoran crisis and present proposals for its solution.

4. In view of the fact that the city of La Palma is located in an area that is being disputed by our army and the government Army, we believe that, in order to avoid armed incidents in the area which would imperil the meeting of the delegations, there should be guarantees that neither of the two armies will come within a radius of 10 km around the city.

5. Since President Duarte's answer was not known until today, and the details and arrangements required for a dialogue between two parties that are at war have not been settled, we propose that Colombian President Belisario Betancur be asked to serve as an intermediary between the FMLN and the Salvadoran Government to agree on the necessary procedures that will make it possible for the dialogue to begin and to achieve positive results.

6. Since we wish to initiate a serious process of dialogue, we have appointed four leaders to represent the FMLN: two members of the FDR Executive Committee and two members of the FMLN General Command, who will be empowered to make commitments. We demand a similar move by President Duarte and members of the Armed Forces High Command who will attend.

7. Although matters of procedure will be discussed privately, we wish to point out the advisability of having the meeting attended by witnesses, who will give the meeting credibility. The local and foreign press should be given full guarantees to carry out their informational duties.

[Signed] FMLN General Command; FDR Executive Committee

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PA090458 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] We thought that the gentlemen who comprise the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH) were totally neutral and independent, but we were mistaken because they have judged the country without having visited it and used secondhand information to criticize Guatemala, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said yesterday.

The foreign minister returned last night after participating in the meeting with EEC foreign ministers in Costa Rica and then in the UN General Assembly where he acted as vice president of the international organization. Interviewed by PRENSA LIBRE at Aurora Airport, he said he was very satisfied with his participation in the two forums because he observed that the country's image is improving considerably.

In its annual report to the OAS, the CIDH severely criticized Guatemala, indicating that the death squads have reappeared, that bodies are found daily on roadsides and that since General Mejia Victores took power more than 600 people have been killed. Rejecting the CIDH report, Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran said that on Saturday he sent a letter to the commission pointing out the mistakes it has committed.

We have pointed out to the members of the commission in a clear and precise manner that in our view they have committed many errors, he said. A year ago I invited them to visit Guatemala but they did not accept the invitation. They have made observations in their report without having visited the country. We greatly regret this because we always thought these gentlemen were neutral and independent. We thought they would visit the country, but they did not do so and have let themselves be influenced by secondhand information.

The foreign minister said it was a great honor to preside over the UN General Assembly since Guatemala was unanimously elected vice president. In 1968 Foreign Minister Emilio presided over the assembly. This is the first time since then that Guatemala has held an important post at the United Nations. Following my speech at the United Nations, I received congratulations from friendly countries.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar was nice enough to send me a letter stating that he thought my speech was thoughtful and valuable, the foreign minister said. We were also very pleased to meet with foreign ministers from differenct parts of the world. Guatemala is once again actively participating in the international community, he added.

The Guatemalan foreign minister confirmed that the talks have begun with British representatives to try to establish consular offices in both countries. The truth is that these talks are being held, but that there is nothing definite, he said. Guatemala cooled its relations with Great Britain on 21 September 1981 when Britain unilaterally granted independence to the territory of Belize.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS PEASANT MASSACRE CHARGES

PA052222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0032 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The military government of Guatemala today rejected accusations made in Bonn, West Germany, by three Guatemalans. The three Guatemalans have charged that the military regime in power in their country is responsible for massacring peasants in various parts of Guatemala. The self-styled Catholic Committee for Justice and Peace said in Bonn that the government of General Oscar Mejia Victores has "brutally increased repression." The committee also gave details about "horrifying reports of massacres of Indians and peasants."

The Guatemalan head of state said today that it is completely false that the government is responsible for massacring peasants and noted that the local news media could counter these charges by reporting on the situation prevailing in Guatemala.

Mejia Victores explained: "The government has permitted complete freedom of expression, and the media knows that the massacres and repression reported by international news agencies have not occurred."

Two days ago Suchitepequez Department authorities discovered a new massacre of peasants: Ten bodies were found. The victims had been tied, tortured, and shot. No one has claimed responsibility for these killings.

REFUGEES RETURN FROM MEXICO IN POOR HEALTH

PA050315 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The Army today reported that a group of Guatemalan refugees returned last night from the Tamasaya Camp in Campeche State, Mexico. They came through the border post at La Mesilla in Huehuetenango Department, Guatemala. The Army issued a report on the poor health of the majority of the refugees, due mostly to the conditions in which they were living. They will be placed in refugee development complexes established by the government.

According to the Army's figures, the number of refugees who have returned from Mexico, including this group, is more than 600. Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin Najera said that Guatemala is in contact with various international organizations to try to arrange the return of the Guatemalan refugees in Chiapas, Mexico.

[Begin recording] [Marroquin] We are going to contact the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. After all, this is the international organization charged with seeing that refugees from everywhere in the world are treated humanely. We will also try to contact the Mexican Red Cross, the International Red Cross, and the Mexican Commission for Refugees.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the Mexican Government?

[Marroquin] If necessary we will use diplomatic channels with the Mexican Government until the situation is normalized. [end recording]

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA INVITES MINISTERS TO SUMMIT

PA091853 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Honduran Government has invited the Central American foreign ministers to a summit to be held in Tegucigalpa on 19 October. Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica sent written invitations to his counterparts Miguel D'Escoto Brockman of Nicaragua, Fernando Andrade of Guatemala, Jose Eduardo Tenorio of El Salvador, and Carlos Jose Gutierrez of Costa Rica. The note was also sent to the United Nations and the OAS, as well as to the foreign minister of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, who make up the Contadora Group.

Paz Barnica's note states that the invitation must be answered by 16 October at the latest in order to have enough time to make preparations to receive the foreign ministers. The revised version of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America will be the topic of the meeting.

I hope that, with an open agenda and within an atmosphere of friendship and frankness that must exist among Central Americans, the proposed Tegucigalpa meeting will greatly help in the signing of the document, the Honduran foreign secretary said in his letter.

He added: By signing the letter we would be achieving the establishment of mutually respected safety and coexistence, which are indispensalbe to ensure the political and economic stability desired by the peoples of the area.

I am sending this invitation, he stated, taking into account the letter attached to the revised version of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America sent by the Contadora Group foreign minister on 7 September.

Paz Barnica said that the note stated that it is indispensable to maintain a permanent process of political consultation guaranteeing a necessary and effective coordination to make legal the commitments made during the Contadora process and thus adopt realistic and equitable conciliatory formulas deemed appropriate.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PANAMANIAN INAUGURATION

PA100213 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 9 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] The Honduran delegation that will attend the inauguration of new Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta left for Panama City today. The Honduran delegation is made up of Oscar Mejia Arellano, general adviser to the Foreign Secretariat; Arnulfo Pineda Lopez, government secretary; and Guillermo Boquin, Honduran ambassador to Panama. Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica might join the delegation after he addresses the United Nations. The new Panamanian president will take office tomorrow [as published] in Panama City. Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova was invited to the inauguration but he has appointed the official delegation to represent him.

Although not included in the official agenda, it has not been ruled out that some members of the delegation might participate in bilateral or multilateral meetings in Panama City since several Central and South American heads of state have confirmed their attendance. When Mejia Arellano was asked whether the Honduran delegation will participate in these meetings to find coinciding views on the Central American crisis, he said: "This is not included in the official agenda." However, he did not rule out the possibility that such meetings might take place.

PCH REMOVES SECRETARY GENERAL PADILLA RUSH

PA092302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1937 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The pro-Soviet clandestine Communist Party of Honduras (PCH) announced today that Rigoberto Padilla Rush is no longer the secretary general of the party's Central Committee.

This information was published in VANGUARDIA REVOLUCIONARIA, a monthly newspaper with limited circulation issued clandestinely by the PCH Central Committee. The newspaper notes that the decision was made at the last PCH congress. During that meeting, the decision that no party leader who lives abroad can be a member of the Central Committee was also approved.

Padilla Rush has been living in Havana since 1983. According to VANGUARDIA REVOLUCIONARIA, some party leaders living abroad take advantage of their leadership status to obtain funds and live comfortably.

HONDURAS

M-LIDER ON MILITARY SCHOOL, NEXT U.S. PRESIDENT

PA100340 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement (M-LIDER) message: "The Next U.S. President and Latin America"]

[Text] Liberals, Hondurans, members of M-LIDER: In the month of the birth of our greatest national hero, Francisco Morazan, let us remember that our duty is to recover our national dignity and sovereignty, and that the complete revision of the military agreements with the United States must be carried out in a broad, public, and democratic debate conforming to the sacred interests of Honduras.

The Honduran people do not want foreign military bases either permanently or temporarily. That is why we oppose the installation in Honduras of a new School of the Americas, which has been called the continent's main destabilization center.

One path: Democracy! One objective: Honduras! One final goal: The welfare of all! One flag: The Honduran! One army: The Honduran!

On Sunday evening, 7 October, many Hondurans attentively followed the televised debate between the U.S. presidential candidates. At the end of the program, we heard the opinion of two professors from Washington's American University who agreed with us that Walter Mondale was more convincing than Ronald Reagan. The program was a vivid example of the democracy that exists in that great nation. At the same time, however, we asked ourselves a key question: Will the next U.S. president be responsive to Honduran interests? As we posed this question, we recalled a postcard with the picture of Washington's Capitol, which constitutes a true symbol of what takes place in that country and what extends to Latin America.

The postcard shows the famous Capitol building with its majestic dome over two levels of columns. In the foreground, a pond reflects the inverted image. Having been reproduced with mastery and precision, the pure white building would seem to represent the North American domestic policy. There is an evident skill reflected in its grandiose architecture. Each line has required rigorous reflection. There is a relationship between the physical structure and the missions carried out inside its walls by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The first part of the image, however, could be compared to U.S. foreign policy towards its neighbors to the south. In the more perfect periods, when calm prevails, the surface of the water in the pond resembles a delicate glass and the real and the reflected buildings are quite similar. Generally, however, there is an uncontrolled breeze that stirs the water's surface: as the straight lines begin to undulate, what is firm above becomes insecure below and what is solid above becomes fragile and unstable below. Thus, the slightest breeze suffices to turn the grandoise into something almost grotesque as in a fun house mirror.

Such are the differences that make us feel bad in Latin America. That is why we are greatly concerned over what is going on in the United States; that is why we worry about the possibility that a president who, even being good for the United States, as in the real side of the Capitol on the postcard, could be just as bad for its neighbors to the south, as the Capitol image reflected in the pond, after thousands of frogs diving in it marred the reflection of that Washington masterpiece beyond recognition. The M-LIDER merely hopes that the United States will have a good president for its people who will be wise and just toward Latin America.

NICARAGUA

U.S. CONDEMNED BY PERMANENT PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL

PA091456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 84

[text] The Permanent People's Tribunal today condemned the U.S. Administration for the constant military and economic attacks on the Nicaraguan people and government.

Here is a report from Brussels by Freddy Balzan, executive secretary of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of our America, TANA, on some momentous news:

[Begin Balzan recording] Dear audience of Radio Sandino throughout Nicaragua: Here is special correspondent directly from Brussels to inform you about the momentous decision made a few minutes ago by the jury of the Permanent People's Tribunal. This jury has just announced its decision before more than 100 correspondents at the International Press Center in Brussels. The sentence reads as follows:

The Permanent People's Tribunal condemns U.S. policies toward Nicaragua, due to the fact that they are contrary to the regulations in international law banning intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and prohibiting any kind of attacks on such states. The tribunal warns that these violations of the most elemental rules of international society constitute crimes under international law, and declares that the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination and independence cannot be ignored, regardless of the pretext that may be [word indistinct].

In conclusion, the tribunal appeals to the international community to preserve these rights and punish anyone infringing on them.

This was the decision announced a few minutes ago by the jury of the Permanent People's Tribunal, made up of the following personalities:

(Francois Rigault), President, from Belgium; (Joseph Wall), Vice President, from the United States; (Victoria Abellanz), Spain; [name, country indistinct]; (George Casalis), France; (Harald Ederstam), Sweden; (Richard Paul), United States; Eduardo Galeano, Uruguay; (Julio Girardi), Italy; (Francois Jutar), Belgium; (Edmond Juve), France; (Raimundoc Anicar), India; Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Argentina; (Salvatore Celese), Italy; (Ernest Utrech), Indonesia.

Immediately after the sentence was read, the jury received a standing ovation from the people present at the auditorium of the International Press Center in Brussels. An ovation was also extended to the Nicaraguan delegation, which included among others Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal; Francisco de Asis, president of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples; Rafael Chamorro, dean of the Political Sciences School of the Central American University; and Companera Magda Henriquez, president of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Foundation. [end recording]

ORTEGA ADDRESSES HARVARD STUDENTS, VISITS GEORGIA

PA091817 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, was received with prolonged applause yesterday afternoon by the Law School students of Harvard University in Boston. Commander Ortega Saavedra addressed over 2,000 students, professors, researchers, and political personalities in Massachusetts, telling them about Nicaragua's grave situation as a result of the Reagan administration's economic and military aggression. Ortega Saavedra will conclude his working tour in Atlanta, Georgia, where he will visit the widow of Martin Luther King, the black leader killed a decade ago. He will also visit Andrew Young, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations during the Carter administration, who is now mayor of Atlanta, and with several black U.S. leaders. He is also scheduled to meet with the editorial staff of the newspaper ATLANTA.

ARCE SAYS DEFINITELY NO CHANGE IN ELECTION DATE

PA091856 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City -- Only a generalized invasion or an open war will keep Nicaragua's elections from taking place on 4 November according to Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Political Commission. In statements to the Mexican paper EL DIA, Commander Arce stated that Nicaragua's presidential and legislative elections will definitely be held on the scheduled date. Regarding the presence of international observers at the November elections, Arce said that the Supreme Electoral Council will issue the appropriate invitations at the suggestion of the parties participating in the elections. Arce said that because of the imperialist aggression, the elections are viewed by the Nicaragua people as part of their overall defense strategy. In other words, the people have not (?isolated) the elections from the war situation, instead that have incorporated the elections as another political weapon with which to defend the revolution.

SERGIO RAMIREZ ON 'WAR,' COMING ELECTIONS

PA060125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1746 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist leader Sergio Ramirez Mercado has told ACAN-EFE that the United States is "responsible for" war in Nicaragua, which kills between 15 and 20 people a day and upsets the electoral process. Ramirez, who is the FSLN's vice presidential candidate, said that the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) will not get another chance to participate in the elections. He said:

"We have hoped that the elections would lessen the effects of war, but the United States discounts the elections so the conflict will not be solved through votes." Ramirez, who is the only civilian member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said: "We look for a political, military, and diplomatic solution to the aggression."

According to official figures, 1,200,000 people, of a total population of 3,000,000, have registered to vote in the coming elections to choose a president, vice president, and 90 deputies to the national assembly. Ramirez has said that shortages are "normal" in a war situation and added that "they could worsen." One of the Ramirez' sons fights anti-Sandinist guerrillas as a volunteer in the northern part of the country.

Ramirez asserted: "The deadline for the CDN to register its candidates expired on 1 October. Its participation is now logistically impossible." Regarding threats by some registered parties to withdraw from the electoral process, Ramirez said: "This is an electoral weapon."

Ramirez indicated that "counterrevolutionary" guerrillas are more "a foreign factor than a domestic one" and said that Contadora's efforts represent "an open path" to solve the Central American conflict. Ramirez, who is 42 years old, asserted: "The U.S. Government maintains a stance of blind intolerance toward the Nicaraguan revolutionary process." He also said that Washington has spent $400,000,000 in 4 years in an "effort to destroy us." This amount is equivalent to Nicaragua's total annual exports.

The Sandinist leader stressed: "We have not wronged the United States as a nation in any manner, nor have we endangered U.S. strategic interests." He added: "We have chosen the representative democracy model. Our elections, though, will be special because the country is experiencing special circumstances, namely a war." According to Ramirez, "Our authenticity as government will be determined more by the people's massive turnout on 4 November than the perfection of the elections."

The candidate is confident that the FSLN will achieve victory by a wide margin and said it is unlikely the people's current unrest over food shortages will be reflected at the ballot boxes. He added: "It is one thing for the people to complain; wanting to change the country's leadership is quite another, particularly under the current difficulties."

In addition to the FSLN, the Independent Liberal Party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, the Popular Social Christian Party, and the Marxist-Leninist People's Action Movement have registered their candidates and are currently conducting political campaigns.

RAMIREZ ON SOCIALIST MODEL, CHURCH-RELATIONS

PA091457 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, a member of the government junta, has said that the traditional socialist model is not compatible with Nicaragua's historical characteristics. The well-known Sandinist intellectual told the Mexican newspaper EL DIA that the radicalization of the revolution would not imply solutions for [words indistinct] of Nicaragua. He noted that Nicaragua's key problem is to find a path that guarantees the survival and consolidation of (?the revolution) to make the project of national changes a reality. He also said that relations between the government and the church hierarchy, headed by Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, are bad. In contrast, he praised the positive attitude of the bishop of Bluefields, who invited Commander Daniel Ortega to visit his congregation. We will solve the problems of the large deprived majority not those of the four gentlemen of the Higher Council of Private enterprise or a few bishops of the Episcopal Conference, he stressed.

CARLOS NUNEZ RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN VISIT

PA091413 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1648 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, press conference on his return from Europe, at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua; questioners not identified -- live]

[Excerpts] [Nunez] [Words indistinct] the work carried out by the State Council delegation that was comprised of Companero Rafael Solis, Companera Angela Rosa Acevedo, and [name indistinct] and that was headed by myself. The delegation formed part of the international efforts by the revolution to make known the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, the country's political situation, Nicaragua's position on Contadora, and the aggression against our country. One of the specific objectives of the mission was to attend the 72d IPU conference held in Geneva.

[Question] Several international press reports indicate that the U.S. Administration is maneuvering and pressuring the governments of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica to request a revision of the Contadora Document. What will happen if the United States exerts pressure and refuses to sign the Contadora Document?

[Nunez] I understand that all the countries have requested this [revision]. In this regard, what should be clear is that one must carefully study the content of the modifications or objections requested by the Central American countries. Nevertheless, we must not lose confidence in all the national and foreign organizations that have supported the Contadora solution. I think it is too early to issue final opinions or to decide the course of the negotiations. In any case, Nicaragua continues to consider the Contadora Group the most appropriate means to achieve a political solution. I think there is something we must not forget. This is the fact that although the United States is angry about the document presented by the Contadora foreign ministers and has pressured other countries, the Contadora Group has also received the support of Latin American countries, the Socialist International, the IPU, the UN General Assembly, and the EEC. All these organizations and governments have to express their final position that, we are sure, will always be to strengthen the paths for a political solution so as to prevent a war in the region. Therefore, one cannot voice a final opinion until one clearly learns the content of the objections and whether these are objections of form or of essence. But the Nicaraguans must be confident and that we are waging the stuggle in all spheres, including the political and diplomatic spheres.

[Question indistinct]

[Nunez] These are all different aspects of an overall problem. It is evident that in the places we visted and in others about which we received -- reports -- we held meetings with all our ambassadors in Europe -- the reaction to the U.S. position is one of condemnation and rejection and of reiterated support for the content of the Contadora Document and the Contadora Group's efforts. This is natural because at this stage in the 20th century, the United States cannot try to ignore all sovereign nations that have their own foreign policy and that exercise the right to implement it. In this regard, not only has Contadora received the support of European governments and organizations that view it as an instrument for negotiations but in the past 5 or 7 days, this topic has practically monopolized the attention of the most important European news media in both editorials and news reports. The U.S. Government's position has been a crass error. In addition to causing anger, no one understands it and instead, it appears that the U.S. Government wants to deal the final blow to the Contadora Group.

The electoral process is a very controversial topic.

I think Europe has been left with an awareness of the efforts undertaken by the FSLN and the appropriate institutions to give the various political organizations all possible opportunities to participate in the electoral process. We left with all our ambassadors and personally presented to Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra a memorandum containing a report on the various phases and opportunities provided by the electoral law to the registered parties and nonregistered parties of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board. We wanted to firmly emphasize this. We do not accept the charge that the FSLN and the government have not provided the parties opportunities to participate. Some politicians who have visited the country and others who have specific interests such as those of Christian Democracy, have been spreading the idea in Europe that we have not provided any kind of opportunity to the parties. We can state that the electoral process is the most controversial topic. The truth will prevail to the extent that Nicaragua maintains permanent communications with the governments, parties, parliaments, and organizations to inform them of the advances. With regard to the parliaments, we are pleased to report that we were able to get the IPU to make the unprecedented decision of leaving the members of the executive committee free to come to Nicaragua on 4 November if they so desire. As a result of our efforts, seven members of the executive committee have agreed to come as guests on 4 November. These are Sudan, Cyprus, Venezuela, the FRG, Hungary, the GDR, and Algeria. Other delegations of European parliaments and parties will also be here on 4 November. Once the confirmations are made, the supreme Electoral Council will give further details.

CDN EXPLAINS FAILURE OF RIO NEGOTIATIONS

PA061425 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Oct 84 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, does not consider that negotiations with the FSLN to register its presidential candidates have been broken; CDN hopes lie with the success of Willy Brandt's mediation.

During a press conference held yesterday by the CDN at the Social Democratic Party's headquarters, Social Christian Party [PSC] President Agustin Jarquin deplored "the FSLN's inflexible attitude" of interrupting the dialogue that its political secretary, Bayardo Arce, was carrying out in Rio de Janeiro. In addition, Jarquin asserted that Bayardo Arce is a liar because he said that the negotiations had been broken, "because the CDN wanted to exchange prisoners and exert influence so that the country's foreign policy would be changed." Jarquin said that the FSLN's attitude had been "shameful" because Commander Arce's abrupt attitude had surprised even the mediators who advocated the negotiations.

"Bayardo Arce's attitude has no logical explanation, his conduct was not rational," said the PSC leader; he explained that the Sandinist left the negotiations table without a reasonable excuse and said only: "The elections will be held on 4 November; I have to leave because I have another commitment."

The CDN yesterday said that during the talks with Bayardo Arce they had never proposed an exchange of prisoners or changes in the country's foreign policy as conditions to register. Instead, they limited their talks to the seven points which exclusively deal with the elections and the democratization process, which are being negotiated with the mediation of Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

"Furthermore, without us making a verbal request Bayardo Arce voluntarily offered to release Father Luis Amado Pena," who has been confined at the Managua Seminary, Jarquin said.

The CDN also said at the press conference held yesterday that they had not registered on 1 October because they were still participating in the dialogue. "Likewise, the FSLN ordered the Supreme Electoral Council to extend the registration period," because we were still participating in the dialogue. Labor leader and CDN Vice President Carlos Huembes yesterday said there is still time to achieve political solutions "if the FSLN has the political will."

The FSLN's intransigence and decision to break the dialogue off is nothing new, Huembes said; he recalled that the FSLN's attitude was also evident during the talks first held with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, and the so-called national forum where, just as in Rio several points had already been discussed and agreed upon.

The CDN warned that, due to the intransigence of the FSLN, which is not a serious interlocutor, it will be more careful when negotiating with the FSLN to achieve civic solutions to the national crisis. The Nicaraguan labor leader predicted that, if the elections are held on 4 November, the FSLN will win the elections to legitimize its control of power and, therefore, there will be no solution to the national crisis and the elections will have no credibility. He said that the FSLN wants to impose conditions that do not correspond to an honest and serious electoral process.

Cruz Refutes FSLN Version

PA071634 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Dr Arturo Cruz, leader of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, said during an exclusive interview with Radio Impacto that they have not given up their original demands, adding that the CDN's political [word indistinct] is exhausted.

[Begin recording] [Cruz] What really took place in Rio was a battle, a political battle in which the FSLN obviously intended to prove to the Socialist International members that the democratic opposition in Nicaragua is intransigent. However, things did not happen that way; frankly, I would say it was the contrary. A lot has been said about this and I want the citizens of Nicaragua living in Costa Rica to hear me well. I know that a lot has been said about this and many people believe that the CDN's position is weakening; they are completely wrong. We have maintained the spirit of the nine points that were presented in December 1983. We have demonstrated flexibility because this is the only way to carry out an intelligent effort in the international political sector; otherwise, the Nicaraguan democratic opposition would be at a disadvantage and there shouldn't be the slightest doubt about this.

Someone told me that it seemed as if we were giving in regarding the campaign period. It was established during the period that we maintain our demand for a minimum of 3 months, and that is a fact. In other words, if the campaign were allowed to start in October, the elections would be held by mid-January, late January, or early February 1985. This would give us a minimum of 90 days. Also, if the Sandinists decide to hold the elections on 4 November, we would have the option of withdrawing. This was not merely an option, we were firmly convinced that we would exert this option.

Now, regarding the FSLN's conditions for extending the electoral period until early 1985, instead of holding the elections on 4 November 1984, I wish to clearly assert that we never claimed that we were talking on behalf of the armed groups, much less to take on an obligation on their behalf.

Quite the contrary, we have withstood a barrage of accusations in Managua. Arturo Cruz is personally accused of being a spokesman of the armed groups. Nevertheless, we have always maintained a definite stand; we do not deny our friendship with the armed groups and we respect their promise, which I consider was a noble act full of patriotism, when they said that they were willing to put down their weapons even if they did participate in the dialogue for a national reconciliation. [passage indistinct] It was also suggested that I, Arturo Cruz, could also serve as a mediator.

Maria, there is something else that I want to tell the Nicaraguans living in Costa Rica and in Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] some people believe that the Socialist International is playing up to the Sandinists and opposes democratic solutions. The truth is that the Socialist International is not playing up to the Sandinists or to us, the opposition. The Socialist International advocates the democratization of Nicaragua. It would be a grave mistake if opposition leaders continue to believe, continue to assert their fear that we cannot hold negotiations with the intermediation of the Socialist International because it is playing up to the Sandinists. I personally believe this is insulting because I believe that the CDN leaders have the necessary patriotism and capability to participate in a negotiation and seek a political solution that guarantees peace -- an honest peace.

[Unidentified reporter] Don Arturo, judging from what you have said do you believe that the CDN's efforts have failed?

[Cruz] Well, I would say yes, the electoral efforts have almost failed. Like you said, Maria, there is still the possibility of continuing some kind of dialogue because Chancellor Willy Brandt sent a message to Daniel Ortega and me, urging us to continue the talks. In this regard, I wish to clarify that I will talk to the CDN about SI President Willy Brandt's wish. I also wish to tell the citizenry that the agreements reached in Rio de Janeiro, which I believe were adjusted to the needs for a Nicaraguan democracy, could have been signed by Commander Bayardo Arce and Dr Luis Rivas Leiva as president of the CDN. Former candidates Adan Fletes and [words indistinct] Dr Arturo Cruz could have signed as witnesses. [end recording]

ARDE LEADER REJECTS VIEW OF EUROPEAN DEMOCRATS

PA091620 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Alfonso Robelo Callejas, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], wrote in a Madrid newspaper today that the opposition to the Nicaraguan regime [word indistinct] overthrow and the creation of a democracy. Most of the opposition forces, united through the recent Panama agreement, will form a transition government made up of opponents to the previous and current dictatorships, Robelo said in an article published in Madrid's DIARIO 16.

Robelo Callejas rejected the attitude of many European democrats who [word indistinct] view the Sandinists as bold Third World revolutionaries and (?support them) despite their excesses. These democrats are thus justifying a hybrid domination model, a sort of fascism combined with communism, which they would not be willing to permit in their own countries. In addition, Robelo Callejas stressed that the desire to merge the majority of the opposition forces became a reality in Panama 2 months ago under the UNIR, Unity for Reconciliation, Agreement.

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL CONCLUDES SESSION IN BRUSSELS

PA091534 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] After 3 days of meetings in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, the Permanent People's Tribunal has concluded its sessions; its final declarations will be published tomorrow. The jury was formed by international personalities, among them several Nobel Peace Prize winners such as Sean McBride of Ireland, Adolfo Perez Esquivel of Argentina, and Linus Pauling of the United States.

In the presence of Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, the meeting analyzed a letter presented by some 15 official organizations in the Central American country protesting the U.S. aggressions. Alejandro Serrano, Nicaraguan ambassador to the UNESCO, said that Washington does not want to accept that the Sandinist revolution exists historically and politically because it constitutes a light that guides other countries.

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY SIGNS ACCORD WITH GDR SCHOOL

FL092232 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] At the Victoria de Giron medical university in Havana, a work plan for 1985 has been signed between this school and the Humboldt Medical School in the GDR. Rector Dr Juan Vela Valdez and Professor (Jurgen Grosser), rector of the Humboldt medical school in Berlin, signed the accord.

In his speech, Vela Valdez emphasized the results obtained during 8 years of cooperation between the two institutions, and reiterated that the stipulations within the accord would be carried out.

Professor (Grosser), rector of the medical section of Humboldt University, pointed out the increase in scientific work being conducted at the two schools. He also thanked Cuban officials for their attention.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN PANAMA FOR INAUGURATION

FL100124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has arrived in Panama City to represent Cuba at the presidential inauguration of Nicolas Ardito Barletta on 11 October. Rafael Rodriguez said he brought Fidel Castro's cordial greetings to Ardito Barletta and outgoing President Jorge Illueca.

COMMENTARY DECRIES U.S. RESPONSE TO CONTADORA

FL051750 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1150 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Commentary by PRELA commentators Francisco Ramirez and Javier Rodriguez]

[Text] [Ramirez] Good morning, television viewing audience. The situation in Central America continues to be the focus of attention for international analysts, more so now because of what has happened in the past few hours which, although unforeseeable, does not lessen its serious and preoccupies those sectors interested in peace in the region.

As the situation stands, after some 20 months of hard work by staff members to create a Central American peace and cooperation accord, called the Contadora Group's revised plan, the United States and its Central American allies have rejected, or practically rejected, the document with their objections, saying that the document is only a rough draft which should be revised, and that changes will be made to it on 15 October, the date stipulated for the document's approval.

Along with Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, Costa Rica has retracted the unconditional support it had at first given to the document. This happened only a few days ago at the final meeting among the foreign ministers from the EEC, Spain, Portugal, Central America, and the Contadora member-nations.

There are very clear signs that this change in position has come about after pressures in the past few days on these governments from U.S. special envoys and direct pressure on their embassies in Washington.

It has also been reported that El Salvador and Costa Rica had received new allocations of millions of dollars after declining to immediately sign the document as had been planned. Nicaragua had stated that it would sign the document immediately and unconditionally.

This situation was reflected at one of Washington's highest levels in the past few hours in statements made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at a meeting with his Mexican counterpart Bernardo Sepulveda.

Schultz said that the revised Contadora statement was very good but that it needed polishing, and gave a series of retorts which were seconded by Sepulveda who said that now was not the time to start a new negotiating mechanism, because it would delay the process, and given the seriousness of the situation in Central America, this was not feasible.

[Rodriguez] Well, I believe, Ramirez, that it seems that the United States, the Reagan administration, is definitely making obvious efforts for the Contadora Group's work to fail. This is not the first attempt. They have been trying to make them fail each time the group's efforts have approched the point of obtaining an accord among the Central American nations, and lessening the tension in the region which come out of the U.S. bellicose policies.

The United States attitude, now more than ever, places peace in the Central American region in serious jeopardy. What really is behind this U.S. pressuring on its Central American allies is to force them, as they have, to retreat from signing the Contadora peace plan.

Simply put, what is happening is that the U.S. war-like policies have been unmasked by the Nicaraguan Government's attitude which is truly disposed toward making an effort to end the existing tension in Central America.

Nicaragua not only said it would sign the document as it stands, to avoid any illogical discussion at a time when peace in Central America is so necessary, but in Ortega's speech at the UN and through Nicaragua's attitude at the Socialist International meeting which just ended in Rio de Janeiro, they showed that more than words, it is actions which the Nicaraguan Government is now demonstrating.

At the Socialist International meeting, Nicaragua also agreed to talk with delegates from the so-called Democratic Coordinating Board on the situation of the armed counterrevolutionaries, but these negotiations and talks have failed because of the Nicaraguan opposition's intransigence.

This shows that the United States is currently forcing its Central American allies to say no to what they had previously agreed to, by saying that the Contadora plan cannot be signed because it needs additional mechanisms which are already definitely contained within it, which are already part of the Contadora plan.

If we were to proceed to analyze this situation a little more, we would have to talk about some other reasons which lead the United States to assume this stance.

What does the plan contain? Well, among other items, the Contadora plan entails an end to military maneuvers in the region, the departure of foreign advisers and troops from the area, an end to the funding which the United States has traditionally provided the anti-Sandinist counterrevolutionary elements, and it determines noninterference in the internal affairs of the region's nations.

All these positions logically go against the philosophy which the United States incorporates in its policies toward Central America and Latin America in general.

[Ramirez] It undoubtedly places in jeopardy U.S. military facilities which is has been establishing over past months, forseeing an overthrow of the Sandinist revolution, and in trying to prevent a victory by the Salvadoran guerrillas.

[Rodriguez] What is apparent behind all these U.S. actions and counter actions is that they do not accept the Sandinist revolutionary process.

[Ramirez] And, less so, an eventual triumph by the Salvadoran guerrillas. It also demonstrates and supports the reasoning of critics of various U.S. administrations about the typical pharisaism of U.S. policies, which has been in evidence throughout its history.

For about a year now, the United States has been publicly stating that it supports the Contadora process. Parallel to this, foreign ministers from Mexico, Colombia, Panama have been elaborating on this plan, until suddenly, the United States declares that the plan needs changes, that it is not sufficient. State Department spokesman Allen Romberg's language was much more categorical, he said that the plan was not sufficient, needed changes, and the plan, as it now stands, is unacceptable.

As you were saying, Rodriguez, on an end to U.S. military presence in the region, the United States is naturally not disposed toward accepting this, and this poses a dangerous question for the region, because what will happen in the forthcoming days and weeks before 15 October, the date which had been agreed upon to sign the plan.

[Rodriguez] Excuse me, but this becomes more serious because of a recent resolution passed by the U.S. Senate where the U.S. Government's will was reaffirmed to continue to provide aid to the anti-Sandinist counterrevolution. This act I think demonstrates and proves more than a lot of words and speeches, such as Reagan's at the UN, where it seemed that he had the dove of peace on his shoulder. Nevertheless, the actions, as the Soviet delegation and Foreign Minister Gromyko pointed out, are not in evidence anywhere. The only thing that is in evidence are negative actions, such as the Senate's new concession to the policy of providing funds to the anti-Sandinist contras.

[Ramirez] At the bottom of this situation is Commander Daniel Ortega's statement at the UN on the preparations under way to invade Nicaragua on 15 October.

This decision by the Central American nations, who are dependent on the United States in varying degrees, clearly indicates the existence of a common front against Nicaragua. A common front which, manipulated by the United States, can lower the future perspectives for peace in the region and could create an even more complicated situation than the one at present, with serious consequences for the regional situation and for world peace.

[Rodriguez] I believe, Ramirez, that the United States has only one road to follow. It either rectifies its mistaken policies on Central America, or it moves toward a more generalized conflict, which would be a serious danger to world peace.

CUBAN AIRLINES PLANS TO ACQUIRE NEW PLANES

PA091747 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Next year, Cuba will include modern (Il-76) Soviet cargo planes in its air fleet, thus markedly stepping up its transport potential, Dixon Arjona, director of the Cuban Airlines Enterprise, has announced. According to Arjona, our commercial air fleet has grown markedly in recent years and currently includes 10 long-range Il-62M and 5 medium-range TU-154 planes. Arjona explained that these aircraft, in addition to those of other types already owned by it, these aircraft will provide the enterprise with a large transportation potential.

Commenting on the construction of the new airport, Arjona described it as one of the most complex projects currently under way in our country.

CAMILO-CHE IDEOLOGICAL DRIVE BEGINS

MTT Activities in Guantanamo

FL091301 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Camilo-Che Ideological Drive began in Guantanamo Province with military exercises by the Territorial Troops Milita in the Hatibonico defense zone, a few meters from the territory illegally occupied by the Yankee imperialists in Caimanera.

The area characteristics were explained by Rolando Cortes, member of the provincial party committee and its first secretary. (Sara Otamendi), president of the Hatibonico Defense Zone Council, the only woman in the country to hold such a provincial post, rendered the report on the exercises to be conducted, which was a mock air raid by the enemy to put to the test the measures adopted for that type of emergency, such as evacuation of the population to shelters, operation of field hospitals, distribution of water and foodstuffs, and maintaining production in the area. Likewise, an infiltration of enemy forces from the [Guantanamo Naval] base was wiped out, demonstrating the high state of readiness of our militia members in developing the people's war.

Finally, (Fernando Linares Viltres), second secretary of the Guantanamo party, congratulated the participants for the good results of the exercises and said that, with that combat readiness, the Yankees will be dealt the most crushing defeat if they dare invade our territory.

UJC Activities in Havana

FL091309 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1108 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Union of Young Communists [UJC] 1984-1985 political training year has begun in our country with a group studies session held at the Nico Lopez Refinery, in the city of Havana. During the session, the UJC members discussed the speech given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on 26 July in Cienfuegos. Cuban youth has celebrated in this way the beginning of the Camilo-Che Ideological Drive.

BAHAMAS

TWO MORE CABINET MEMBERS, SENATOR RESIGN

FL091726 Nassau Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The cabinet office confirmed today that late yesterday the prime minister advised his excellency, the governor general, to revoke the ministerial appointments of the Honorable Perry G. Christian and the Honorable Hubert A. Ingraham. The prime minister said that he had no earlier intention whatsoever of taking such a course of action, but recently it has come to his attention that both Mr Christian and Mr Ingraham intended to resign at an early date and time of their choosing. The prime minister gave full marks to both gentlemen for their contributions to government and the people of the Bahamas and saw no impediment to their continuing [word indistinct] in the future.

The cabinet office also announced today that the prime minister had received a letter from Senator The Honorable Edward A Maynard advising him of the senator's intention to resign from the Senate. In his letter to the prime minister dated October 9, Sen Maynard said, quote, I feel that it will be in the best interest of the country and our party if at this time I did not continue to serve in the Senate. I therefore wish to inform you that it is my intention to resign my appointment as senator as of today's date. I should like to thank you for the confidence you have displayed in me and for giving me the opportunity to serve in the Senate. I wish you to be assured of my full and undaunted support in your leadership and our party and our dear country. I want you to know that I stand ready to serve in the future in any way you desire. The prime minister accepted the resignation with much regret.

BARBADOS

DLP ISSUES STATEMENT ON PARLIAMENT, ECONOMY

FL082124 Bridgetown CANA in English 2037 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 8, CANA -- The opposition Democratic Labor Party (DLP) concerned over what it says is government's failure to hold regular meetings of Parliament, will tomorrow convene the first session of its Tuesday night assembly outside the precincts of the Barbados Parliament, a party statement said today.

The statement said the DLP was deeply concerned that since the end of May this year, Parliament has sat on only two occasion, "while the government has proceeded to commit this country to a suicidal expansionary programme, fuelled almost exclusively by external borrowing, which will have consequences even more disastrous than the financial mismanagement and indiscipline which preceded the 1981 general election."

The statement, signed by political leader former Prime Minister Errol Barrow, said that since May this year hundreds of persons have lost their jobs, and several hundreds worry every week whether they are receiving their last pay cheque; the main sectors of the economy have continued their downward trend and the [word indistinct] of trade of the country have worsened considerably while the public debt continues to rise daily. It said the party will state its stand on vital issues which will include the drift into dictatorial rule, the dismantling of the role of Parliament in growth of lawlessness and unconstitutional activities, the need for free and fair elections, the plight of the private sector, public sector squandermania, the state of the sugar industry and the Barbados National Bank, property taxes, and public utilities.

GRENADA

INQUIRY AGAINST FOUR FORMER PRG OFFICIALS BEGINS

FL051600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1518 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 5, CANA -- Grenadian magistrate Jerome Forde has begun an inquiry into torture-related charges brought against four former officials of the People's Revoulutionary Government which was deposed last October. The four are former Comminssoner of Prisons Justin Robers; ex-Army Lieutenant-Colonel Liam James; Victor Husbands, the general secretary of the Grenada Peace Council; and trade unionist John Ventour. Roberts, Husbands, and James have been charged by the police with causing grevious harm, and Ventour with causing harm to a number of persons held as political prisoners by the PRG during its 1979-83 rule.

At yesterday's court sitting, the only witness called by the defence was Roland Budhlall, a former political detainee. Budhlall, along with two brothers and two others, was sentenced in 1982 to be hanged in connnection with a bomb blast at a government rally two years earlier in which three persons were killed. The five, who appealed against the sentence, were given a pardon by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon after last October's U.S.-led invasion.

The magistrate agreed to a request to have preliminary inquiry hearings adjourned until November 16 because some of the accused would be engaged during the High Court sitting starting on Tuesday.

James and Ventour are also charged with 17 other former military and political officials with the October 19 slaying of PRG Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven others in a bloody coup.

Jury Law Amended for Trials

FL051612 Bridgetown CANA in English 1627 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 5, CANA -- The interim government has increased the number of people who can be put on the jurors list as Grenada prepares for what is expected to be the island's most sensational trial. According to the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, Governor General Sir Paul Scoon has amended the jury ordinance to allow "not less than 30 nor more than 60 persons" to serve as jurors for High Court sittings. Previously 30 people had to be on the list. Legal sources told CANA the change reflects the legal department's expectation of challenges to jurors in the trial of 19 former military and government officials for the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven others last October. The case, which will be tried before a jury of 12, is down for hearing when the October assizes begin on Tuesday.

Among those charged for the murders in a military coup are Bishop's Deputy Bernard Coard, former Army Commander Hudson Austin, and ex-Cabinet Minister Selwyn Strachan. The military goverment that took over was swiftly overthrown in a U.S.-led invasion.

The trial is taking place as Grenadians prepare for general elections on December 3 to restore the island's parlimentary system of government.

Under the law governing jurors here, it is stated that where persons are jointly charged in no case shall the number of peremptory challenges exceed eight. The defence can cite convictions of imprisonment for hard labour exceeding one year and the juror not being on the list, among other grounds. "Every challenge shall be tried by the judge, and there shall be no appeal from his decision," the law says.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

MITCHELL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC WOES IN NEW YORK

FL081155 Bridgetown CANA in English 1817 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct 6 CANA -- Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines James Mitchell says his country is in a very serious financial bind with a 12-million-dollar (one E.C. dollar: 37 cents U.S.) budget deficit, but he's hoping to "avoid the clutches of the IMF (International Monetary Fund)."

Shortly after Mitchell's New Democratic Party (NDP) took office two months ago, he appointed a committee to assess and evaluate the state of the economy it had taken over from the former Labour administration. Mitchell told several hundred Vincentians in Brooklyn that "over the last 10 years, everytime the Labour Party had nothing to say they kept saying that I drove St Vincent into debt."

He said when he left office in 1974, he had contracted debts of less than five million dollars but the committee found that the national debt on June 30 this year stood at just under 190 million dollars, of which 154.1 million had been disbursed. Mitchell said the country's external debt in 1979 stood at 15 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but was now at 27 per cent of the GDP. The largest single debtor was the state-run sugar industry which had a debt of 42 million dollars, accumulated over the three years of its existence.

"I know that there were many Vincentians who felt that the sugar industry was going to be the great salvation of the country," Mitchell said, "but the sugar has pretty well dried up the savings of the country in the national provident fund." Sugar is sold in St Vincent for between 80 and 85 cents, six times the world market rate, he said, adding: "But then we are only producing a little more than half of our requirement."

COMMITTEE TO WORK ON TERMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

FL061800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1657 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, St Vincent, Oct 6 CANA -- The new St Vincent and the Grenadines Government will appoint a committee by year end to advise in the reintroduction of local government throughout the state, according to a senior administration official. Jerry Scott, Minister of State with responsibility for local government, said officials were at present working out the terms of reference for the body.

The New Democratic Party (NDP) Government, which took office two months ago, plans to divide the country into six local government zones -- five in St Vincent and one in the Grenadines. Each zone will be run by a council which will be given responsibility by the central government to collect its own revenue.

Plans for the reintroduction of local government, abolished more than 10 years ago, were outlined by the NDP in its manifesto for the July 25 elections in which it scored a landslide victory. "We propose to establish local govrnment in all districts with no part of the state left out. Each region will have its own directly elected head. There will be no nominations by the central government. Each region will be responsible for its own collection of revenue," the manifesto said. The NDP said decentralization of the government here was long overdue. "Responsibility for our progress must be distributed so that the self-determination which began with independence continues to be fulfilled," it said.

HEALTH MINISTER ON CLOSER TIES WITH CUBA, DPRK

PA070241 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2307 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Guyana will strengthen its relations with Cuba and North Korea, a ranking Guyanese Government official stated. "Our relations are being strengthened more and more," Richard Van West Charles, Guyanese health minister, said during a rally recalling the eighth anniversary of a terrorist attack on a Cuban airliner in which 73 persons were killed. Most of the victims were Cuban athletes, but there were also North Koreans and 11 Guyanese citizens aboard. Van West Charles, who is the son-in-law of Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, said that the relations among the three countries increased after the attack, which was presumably staged by anti-Castroite Cuban terrorists.

GUYANA-LIBYA FISHING COMPANY COMMISSIONS TRAWLER

FL092250 Bridgetown CANA in English 1838 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 9, CANA -- Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte says joint ventures between Guyana and other Third World countries are prime examples of South-South cooperation" -- a principle which this country firmly espouses." His remarks came while addressing a gathering at the commissioning of the first trawler of the Guyana-Libya Fishing Company, "the Al-Fatah" at the Guyana Fisheries Limited (GFL) wharf, south of here. The company is a joint venture of the governments of Guyana and Libya.

"It is important that the boat had been built by another developing country, Brazil, underlining Guyana's commitment to hemispheric cooperation," he said. The prime minister said the government had plans to expand the Demerara fishing port complex with the help of Japan, a venture similar to the Guyana-Libya company, and a 23 million dollar (1 Guy dollar: 24 cents U.S.) loan from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for expansion of existing wharf facilities and the provision of storage and ice-making facilities for small fishermen.

The chairman of the Guyana-Libya Fishing Company, Gavin Kennard, a former minister of agriculture, said: "We expect to export some 10 million dollars (Guy) of fish and shrimp annually." Of this quantity a quarter of a million dollars worth would be sold on the local market. The managing director of the Libyan company, 'Abd al-Dahan, said the company was founded on a sound basis. The executive officer of the Libyan Arab Investment Company, Abu Sumayda, said food sufficiency was the basis of true freedom. The Guyana-Libya Fishing Company was established two years ago.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON CURRENCY DEVALUATION

PPP Statement

FL081203 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 7, CANA -- This weekend's second 1984 devaluation of the Guyana dollar will be a severe blow to the "already hard pressed working people," the Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party [PPP] said today. "It is not in keeping with the Guyana Government's call for modified terms in relation to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) demand for a 66 to 100 per cent devaluation," the PPP said in a statement.

The local currency was Friday devalued near nine per cent to 4.12 dollars to one U.S. dollar from 3.75 dollars. There was a 20 per cent fall in January. In addition, the Central Bank will now fix the exchange rate on a weekly basis which paves the way for possible creeping devaluations. The opposition party warned that government's efforts to get the IMF, with which it is discussing a balance of payments support, to modify harsh remedial measures will not help the ailing economy.

"What is needed are urgent revolutionary steps to remove the structural impediments to increase production and productivity. But the ruling People's National Congress [PNC] petty bourgeois elite is unwilling to do so," the PPP said. It charged that the PNC "is merely tinkering with IMF palliatives, while propping up a parasitic and corrupt bureaucratic capitalist economic structure." The PPP called on working people to fight for a "bold revolutionary course."

Business, Union Groups

FL091404 Bridgetown CANA in English 2338 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct. 8, CANA — Two main private sector organisations today said last Saturday's 8.9 per cent currency devaluation here will impact adversely on local businessmen and could push up the cost of locally manufactured goods.

President of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI) Wainwright Mackenzie said: "In this particular instance, we want to reiterate the point made on the first devaluation in January that it is going to have a deleterious effect on the business community."

"This will mean increased costs to the businesses themselves in producing items for sale, and higher costs for workers want to purchase them," Mackenzie said. He also said there may also be an increase in transportation and other services as followed last January's 20 per cent devaluation.

"It is seen as another set back in terms of the kind of progress the business sector can make, but we are hoping that there will not be any further devaluation," Mackenzie said. The new value of the local currency is 4.12 dollars (Guy) to the U.S. dollar, down from 3.75 dollars (Guy).

A spokesman for the Guyana Manufacturers Association (GMA) which groups about 120 enterprises here, said the costs of the finished products would go up and there would be a weakening of the competitive market in so far as the local manufacturers are concerned." The spokesman said the inputs for the local manufacturing sector come mainly from the sterling area or the European market and this would mean that the costs would go up. In addition he said there would be the problem of a rise in the costs of servicing the loans which Guyana has outstanding, unless special arrangements are made.

The Trades Union Congress (TUC), the umbrella organisation here for 24 trade unions, summoned a special meeting for today to discuss the development. TUC President George Daniels said a statement is to be issued later.